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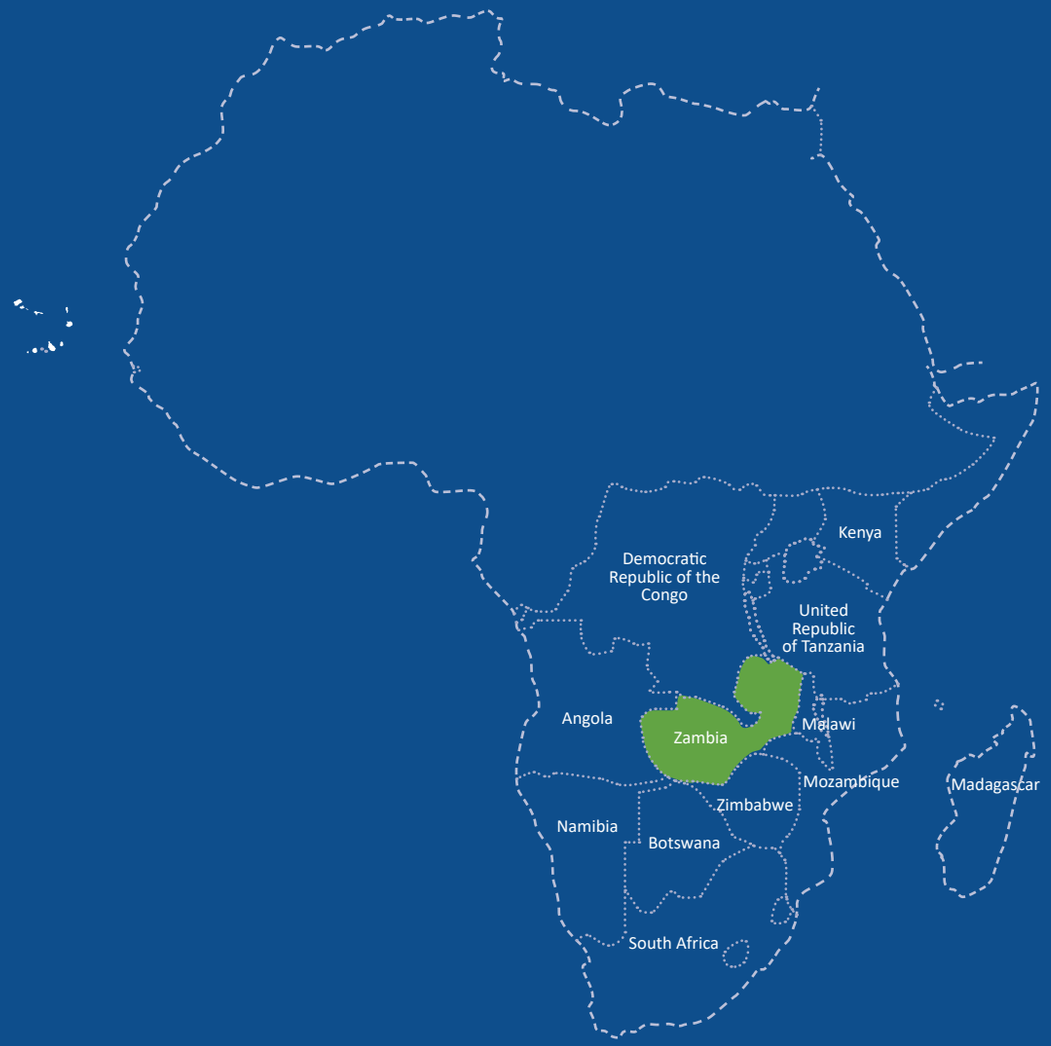
Migration in Zambia A COUNTRY PROFILE 2019

Migration in Zambia

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2019



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Migration in Zambia

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2019

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FOREWORD

The Government of Zambia, with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is pleased to release the country's first Migration Profile, prepared by the National Technical Working Group on Migration Data, which is co-chaired by senior officials from the Department of Immigration and the Central Statistical Office.

Migration Profiles were initially proposed by the European Commission in the Communication on Migration and Development in 2005, and conceived as a concise statistical report, prepared according to a common framework, which could make it easier to understand the migration situation in a particular country.

Migration dynamics in Zambia are complex, as it is a country of origin, transit, and destination for men, women and children on the move, including labour migrants, asylum seekers, irregular migrants and victims of human trafficking within the Southern Africa region and beyond. At present, migration data in Zambia analysed and addressed in a fragmented manner and administrative records are not collected for the purposes of measuring migration in its entirety.

The development of the Migration Profile takes place at a time when migration is fast gaining regional and global prominence in the development agenda. Migration is featured in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in recognition of the growing impact of migration on development.

The United Nations has, for the first time, put migration on its development agenda, through the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, which calls for States to make concerted efforts in collecting and analysing migration data through various platforms including periodic censuses, surveys and administrative records.

The Migration Profile will be integrated in government policy development processes to be used for effective policymaking and as a planning tool. The Government has put in place mechanisms to ensure that the profile is updated every three years to make it relevant to the planning process.

Mr Chola J. Chabala
Permanent Secretary (DPA)
Ministry of National Development Planning

Dr Liya Nawa Mutale
Permanent Secretary (CRIAR)
Ministry of Home Affairs

CONTENTS

Foreword ..... **iii**
List of tables ..... **vii**
List of figures ..... **viii**
Technical working group members ..... **xi**
Abbreviations and acronyms ..... **xv**
Glossary of migration terms and concepts ..... **xvii**
Executive summary ..... **xxiii**
Introduction ..... **xxxi**

Part A: Migration trends and migrant characteristics **1**
A.1. Historical overview of migration in Zambia 4
A.2. Key driving factors of contemporary migration and general cross-border mobility 5
A.3. Immigration 6
A.4. Immigration by employment status 13
A.5. Immigration for study purposes 16
A.6. Involuntary immigration 17
A.7. Emigration and return migration 23
A.8. Emigration for employment 24
A.9. Emigration for study purposes 25
A.10. Involuntary emigration 29
A.11. Return migration 29
A.12. Mixed migration 32
A.13. Irregular migration 32
A.14. Stranded migrants 37
A.15. Human trafficking 38
A.16. Migrant children 43
A.17. Internal migration 45
A.18. Internal displacements 51
A.19. Tourism 52

Part B: Impact of migration **55**
B.1. Migration and population change 55
B.2. Migration and economic development 56
B.3. Migration, employment and the labour market 61
B.4. Migration and social development 61
B.5. Migration and gender 64

B.6. Human rights and migrant protection 66
B.7. Migration and health 67
B.8. Migration and the environment 74
B.9. Migration and tourism 75

Part C: Migration governance.....77
C.1. Policy framework 77
C.2. Laws and regulations (national, regional and international levels) 83
C.3. Institutional framework 92
C.4. International cooperation 99

Part D: Summary of key findings 101
D.1. Main findings on current trends, migration policies and the impact of migration..... 101

Part E: Recommendations.....107
E.1. Recommendations for the Government of Zambia on the migration governance framework..... 107
E.2. Recommendations on mainstreaming migration into development policies 108
E.3. Recommendations on improvements to migration statistics and the overall evidence base 112

Annex: Statistical tables.....117

Bibliography 127

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Zambia key statistics xxi
Table 2. Top 10 origin countries of immigrant stock in Zambia, 2010 7
Table 3. Refugee inflows into Zambia, 2018 20
Table 4. Percentage distribution of refugees resettled in third countries, 2013–2017 22
Table 5. Reasons for emigrating from Zambia, 2019 24
Table 6. Emigrants from Zambia to the United Kingdom for work purposes, 2013–2017 25
Table 7. Zambians studying abroad by country of destination, 2013–2017 27
Table 8. Zambians studying abroad by country of destination and sex, 2013–2017 28
Table 9. Top 10 nationalities of irregular migrants identified, 2017 33
Table 10. Human trafficking convictions in Zambia, 2013–2017 40
Table 11. Potential and actual victims of trafficking in Zambia by country of origin, 2013–2017 41
Table 12. Number of victims of human trafficking in Zambia supported by the Zambian Department of Social Welfare by age and sex, 2013–2017 42
Table 13. Number and percentage distribution of urban population in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010 51
Table 14. Cases of internal displacement in Zambia, 2013–2016 52
Table 15. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by continent, 2013–2015 53
Table 16. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by top 10 African markets, 2014 and 2015 53
Table 17. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by top 10 overseas markets, 2014 and 2015 54
Table 18. Percentage distribution of immigrant population in Zambia by province, 1990, 2000 and 2010 56
Table 19. Population affected by extreme events and disasters by province, 2013–2016 75
Table A1. Immigrant stocks in Zambia by nationality, sex and area, 2010 117
Table A2. Percentage distribution of international migrants in Zambia by country of origin and sex, 2017 121
Table A3. Employed international migrants in Zambia by sex, area and occupation, 2017 122
Table A4. Refugees registered by sex, 2013–2017 123
Table A5. Male asylum seekers by asylum determination status, January–June 2017 124
Table A6. Female asylum seekers by asylum determination status, January–June 2017 125
Table A7. Nationalities of irregular migrants identified in Zambia, 2017 125
Table A8. Types of permit issued, 2013–2017 126

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Country map xix
Figure 2. Immigrant stock in Zambia by age and sex, 2010 6
Figure 3. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and top 10 countries of origin, 2010 8
Figure 4. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and top 10 countries of origin, 2017 8
Figure 5. Immigrant stock in Zambia by purpose of stay, 2010 9
Figure 6. Percentage distribution of immigrant stock in Zambia by level of education, 2010 9
Figure 7. Migrant flows into Zambia, 2013–2017 10
Figure 8. Permits issued by the Department of Immigration, 2013–2017 11
Figure 9. National registration cards issued to aliens and Commonwealth citizens in Zambia, 2017 12
Figure 10. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by employment status, 2010 13
Figure 11. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by age group and sex, 2017 14
Figure 12. Distribution of immigrants in Zambia by industry of employment and sex, 2017 15
Figure 13. Distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and occupation, 2017 16
Figure 14. Immigration for study purposes, 2013–2017 17
Figure 15. Distribution of registered asylum seekers by sex and nationality, 2013–2017 18
Figure 16. Percentage distribution of registered refugees by sex and nationality, 2013–2017 18
Figure 17. Age distribution of new refugee arrivals in Mantapala Refugee Settlement, Nchelenge District, by sex, August 2017–June 2018 19
Figure 18. Number of asylum seekers registered in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2018 21
Figure 19. Number of refugees registered in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2018 21
Figure 20. Top 10 destination countries for emigrants from Zambia, 2018 24
Figure 21. Number of students from Zambia studying outside the country, 2013–2017 26
Figure 22. Cumulative estimates of top 10 destination countries of Zambian students, 2013–2017 26
Figure 23. Outflows of Zambian students to the United Kingdom by funding modality, 2013–2017 28

Figure 24. Length of time that had lapsed since leaving Zambia, 2011 30
Figure 25. Frequency of visits to Zambia by migrants in the diaspora 31
Figure 26. Duration of time spent on visits to Zambia 31
Figure 27. Flows of involuntary returns of Zambian nationals from other countries, 2013–2017 32
Figure 28. Common routes and entry points used by irregular migrants to enter Zambia 34
Figure 29. Persons refused entry at ports of entry in Zambia, 2013–2017 35
Figure 30. Irregular migrants found present in Zambia, 2013–2017 36
Figure 31. Migrants removed and deported from Zambia, 2013–2017 36
Figure 32. Distribution of stranded migrants in Zambia, 2013–2017 37
Figure 33. Countries of origin of stranded migrants in Zambia, 2013–2017 38
Figure 34. Number of victims of human trafficking in Zambia by sex, 2013–2017 40
Figure 35. Victims of human trafficking below 18 years by citizenship, 2013–2017 45
Figure 36. Percentage of internal migrants in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010 46
Figure 37. Percentage distribution of in-migration and outmigration in Zambia by province, 2010 46
Figure 38. Distribution of net migration in Zambia by province, 1990, 2000 and 2010 47
Figure 39. Percentage distribution of internal migrants in Zambia by type of migrant flows, 2010 48
Figure 40. Distribution of individual internal migrants in Zambia by direction of migration flow, 2015 48
Figure 41. Percentage distribution of internal migrants in Zambia by reason for migration, 2015 49
Figure 42. Individuals who migrated due to transfer of the head of household by age group 49
Figure 43. Individuals who migrated for purposes of resettling by age group 50
Figure 44. Percentage of immigrants and total population growth in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010 55
Figure 45. Highest cost corridors of sending remittances for USD 200 58
Figure 46. Remittance inflows, outflows and net, 2013–2017 59
Figure 47. Domestic remittance trends, 2013–2017 60
Figure 48. Inbound remittances as percentage of GDP, 2013–2017 61
Figure 49. Cumulative distribution of former refugees locally integrated in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2013–2017 64
Figure 50. HIV prevalence by the number of times an individual slept away from home in the past 12 months prior to the survey 69
Figure 51. HIV prevalence by the time (duration) away from home in the past 12 months prior to the survey 70

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The 2019 Zambia Migration Profile was developed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration Data, which was led by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Immigration, and with technical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The TWG members were drawn from relevant State and non-State institutions and United Nations agencies. The Government of Zambia assumes ownership for the Migration Profile and will ensure that it is updated periodically to ensure its sustainability.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan 2017–2021
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CEB	The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COR	Office of the Commissioner for Refugees
CSO	civil society organization
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
HEA	Higher Education Authority
HELSB	Higher Education Loans and Scholarships Board
ICT	information and communications technology
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KAZA	Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MHA/HARID	Ministry of Home Affairs/Home Affairs Research and Information Department
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOG	Ministry of Gender
MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
NAC	National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council
NASF	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PSMD	Public Service Management Division
RMMS	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEVETA	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
TZMI	Trans-Zambezi Cross Border Malaria Initiative

UASC	unaccompanied and separated children
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UNZA	University of Zambia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSU	Victim Support Unit
ZCS	Zambia Correctional Service
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

GLOSSARY OF MIGRATION TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Country of destination: The country that is a destination for migratory flows (regular or irregular) (IOM, 2011).

Country of origin: The country that is a source of migratory flows (regular or irregular) (IOM, 2011).

Country of transit: The country through which migratory flows (regular or irregular) move (IOM, 2011).

Deportee: Removing or causing to remove an irregular immigrant from Zambia, authorized by the Minister of Home Affairs (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

Emigrant: A person undertaking an emigration (IOM, 2011).

Emigration: The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another (IOM, 2011).

Forced migration: A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (IOM, 2011).

Foreigner: A person belonging to, or owing an allegiance to, another State (IOM, 2011).

Illegal immigrant: A foreigner who is in Zambia in contravention of the Immigration and Deportation Act; and includes a prohibited immigrant (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

Immigrant: A person undertaking an immigration (IOM, 2011).

Immigration: A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement (IOM, 2011).

In-migrant: A person who comes to live in an area by crossing an administrative boundary within the same country (Zambia, Central Statistical Office, 2013a).

Internal migration: Refers to changes of residence within a nation and is defined in terms of residential movements across boundaries in the country such as province and district (Zambia, Central Statistical Office, 2013a).

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, development projects, natural or human-induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Government of Zambia, 2013b).

International students: Students who have crossed a national or territorial border for the purpose of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin (UNESCO).*

Irregular migration: Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries (IOM, 2011).

Migration: The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, 2011).

Migration flow: The number of migrants entering or leaving a given country during a given period of time, usually one calendar year (UN DESA, 2017).

Migration stock: The number of immigrants present in a given country at a particular point in time (UN DESA, 2017).

Mixed flows: Complex migratory population movements that include refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants, as opposed to migratory population movements that consist entirely of one category of migrants (IOM, 2011).

* Available at http://glossary.uis.unesco.org/glossary/en/home.

Outmigrant: A person who leaves an administrative area to live in another administrative area of the same country (Zambia, Central Statistical Office, 2013).

Permit: Documentation, usually issued by a governmental authority, which allows something to exist or someone to perform certain acts or services. In the migration context, reference to residence permits or work permits is common (IOM, 2011).

Prohibited immigrant: Any person whose presence in Zambia is declared to be inimical (hostile) to the public interest (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

Pull factors: Factors which attract the migrants to an area to the country of destination such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions, amenities and others (IOM, 2011; Kainth, 2010).

Push factors: Factors which drive people to leave their place and go to some other place or country (such as economic, social, or political problems or natural calamities) (IOM, 2011; Kainth, 2010).

Refugee: A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religious beliefs, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion is outside the country of nationality and is unable, or owing to that fear is unwilling, to be protected by that country (Government of Zambia, 2017b).

Remittances: Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin (IOM, 2011). This includes "domestic remittances", which occur when there is migration from rural to urban areas within a country (World Bank, 2007).

Removed: Removing an irregular immigrant from the country, by an Immigration Officer, on the order of the Director-General of Immigration, but does not include deportation (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

Resettlement: The relocation and integration of people (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.) into another geographical area and environment, usually in a third country. In the refugee context, the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought refuge to another State that has agreed to admit them (IOM, 2011). The Department of Resettlement in Zambia also undertakes resettlement to areas within the country, including (but not only) of former refugees.

Return migration: The movement of a person returning to his or her country of origin or habitual residence usually after spending at least one year in another country. This return may or may not be voluntary. Return migration includes voluntary repatriation (IOM, 2011).

School attendance: Attendance requirements (enrol and regularly attend) through the final year of a programme (UIS, 2012).

Stranded migrant: The term "stranded migrant" has no generally accepted definition. In practice, migrants become legally stranded where they are caught between removal from the State in which they are physically present, inability to return to their State of nationality or former residence, refusal by any other State to grant entry. They may also be stranded where there are practical or humanitarian reasons that prevent them from returning home. Many of those who become stranded – including rejected asylum seekers, migrant workers, or other economic migrants – entered a country irregularly, assisted by smugglers or transported at the hands of traffickers. Some are legally stateless (Grant, 2007).

Trafficking in persons: Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (UNGA, 2000).

Visa: An endorsement on a valid passport of a foreigner, which is confirmed by examination by an Immigration Officer at the port of entry, granting that person the authority to enter Zambia (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

Zambian diaspora: Refers to persons originating from Zambia, including their descendants, living and/or working abroad, regardless of their nationality, who individually or collectively, are willing to contribute to national development (Government of Zambia, 2019a).

Figure 1. Country map

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Table 1. Zambia key statistics

Geography: total area	752,612 square kilometres				
Human and social development	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Life expectancy at birth (male)[a]	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.5	51.8
Life expectancy at birth (female)[a]	55.4	55.5	55.6	56.1	56.5
Human Development Index[b]	0.58	0.59	0.583	0.586	0.588
Economic indicators[c]	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP per capita (thousand kwacha)	10,379.1	11,119.5	11,851.0	13,562.2	14,977.0
GDP (constant prices) (million kwacha)	116,007,286,237	121,456,994,275.6	125,003,514,506.0	129,695,700,150.6	134,998,168,177.2
GDP growth rate (%)	5.1	4.7	2.9	3.8	3.4

Exchange rate – average (US dollar/kwacha)	5.4	6.2	8.6	10.3	9.5
Inflation (end year)	7.1	7.9	21.1	7.5	6.1
Population[a]	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total estimated population	14,580,290	15,023,315	15,473,905	15,933,883	16,405,229
Male population	7,212,648	7,432,123	7,655,669	7,884,009	8,117,939
Female population	7,367,642	7,591,192	7,818,236	8,049,874	8,287,290
International migration	2010[d]				
International migrant stock	43,867	–	–	–	–
International migrants as percentage of the total population	0.4	–	–	–	–
Females among international migrants (%)	46.9	–	–	–	–

Sources:

a. Central Statistical Office, 2013b.

b. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2016; UNDP, 2018.

c. Ministry of Finance, Government of Zambia.

d. Central Statistical Office, 2013a.

Note: In the reference period, there was no available national data on international migrant stocks, hence the use of the 2010 census data as the only latest available source. The next census will be conducted in 2020.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Migration Profile, which is a living document owned by the Government of Zambia, was prepared through the government-led Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration Data, in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders and with technical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This document is a tool relevant for evidence-based decision-making, policy development and capacity-building framework to enhance the collection and analysis of migration data in Zambia. The Migration Profile provides an overview of trends, patterns, impact and governance of migration in Zambia. The data used in the analysis was collected from various migration data sources ranging from the national population census and national surveys to administrative records and other relevant data. The reference period for data was from 2013 to 2017. Exceptionally, the analysis included the 2018 data on refugees because of the significant numbers added to the overall population in that year.

Zambia has complex and dynamic migration trends, as it is a country of origin, transit and destination for mixed migration flows mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the East and Horn of Africa.

Immigration: In Zambia, the national census of population and housing is the major source of stock migration data. In the most recent national census, which was undertaken in 2010, 43,867 immigrant stocks were counted, which represented 0.4 per cent of the total population. Male immigrants accounted for 53 per cent, while females accounted for 47 per cent. The main nationalities (top 10) of immigrants include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Zimbabwe, India, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, Somalia, the United Kingdom and Burundi.

Immigrant flows, as captured though administrative records, showed that the number of entries were higher than the number of exits in the 2013–2017 entry and exit statistics, with a total number of entries of 7,547,285 across this period.

In the same period, the Department of Immigration issued 101,792 permits. Employment Permits were the most commonly issued at 49.4 per cent of total permits issued, followed by Temporary Employment Permits at 19.5 per cent.

In terms of involuntary immigrants, a total population of 2,533 asylum seekers were registered (61% males and 39% females) in the period 2013–2017. In the same reference period, a total of 15,933 refugees (54% males and 46% females) were registered in Zambia. For both registered asylum seekers and refugees, the majority were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with some also originating from Burundi and Somalia.

There was a new wave of refugees who started coming into the country towards the end of the second quarter of 2017. From August 2017 to June 2018, there were 13,753 new arrivals (refugees) in total from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A total of 9,233 new refugee arrivals were recorded in 2018 alone.

Emigration: Due to limited emigration data in Zambia, the analysis of this section of the Migration Profile heavily relies on international data sources. In the period under review, a total of 278,355 emigrant stocks were estimated to have left the country to various parts of the world. The total estimated stock of emigrants represented 1.6 per cent of the 2018 projected total Zambian population.

The top 10 countries of destination for emigrants from Zambia were South Africa, Malawi, Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom, the United States, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia, Australia and Mozambique.

Aside from employment, migration for study purposes is one of the main reasons people emigrate from Zambia. In the period 2013–2017, an estimated population of 13,921 students left Zambia to study outside the country. The majority of these Zambian students went to study in South Africa (17.9%), followed by those who went to Namibia (11.7%).

Return migration: Data limitations on return migrants have been a major constraint to analysing trends of return migration, including its impacts on the micro- and macroeconomy of the country. However, data presented in the Migration Profile revealed that 71 per cent of Zambians in the diaspora expressed interest in permanently returning to Zambia (Government of Zambia, 2011). The flows of involuntary returns of Zambian nationals from other countries increased from 543 in 2013 to 2,411 in 2016 and declined to 1,241 in 2017.

Irregular migration and stranded migrants:[2] In the period under review, there was an increase in the number of people who were not allowed to enter the country for reasons largely attributed to, among other things, lack of appropriate visas or other documentation, insufficient funds and other "irregularities". The number of irregular migrants identified and detained in Zambia increased from 3,272 in 2013 to 8,244 in 2017. The number of identified and assisted stranded migrants increased from 29 in 2015 to 205 in 2016 and slightly increased to 215 in 2017. The majority of stranded migrants were Ethiopian nationals.

Most irregular migrant flows into Zambia originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the East and Horn of Africa, Malawi and Mozambique. Migrants originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo often transit through Ndola to Lusaka, while those from the East and Horn of Africa use the Nakonde route, entering through Zambia's northern borders and moving southwards, often through Lusaka, whereas those from Malawi and Mozambique use the eastern Chipata and Katete routes.

Human trafficking: Migrants are vulnerable to the risk of human trafficking because of the conditions in which they find themselves. There was a high number of male victims of human trafficking above 18 years identified in Zambia in 2015 compared with all the other years under review. The majority of victims of trafficking (some were identified as potential victims of trafficking before exploitation had taken place) were Ethiopian nationals, mostly bound for South Africa. Others were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, other neighbouring countries, East Africa and beyond.

Internal migration: In the 2010 national census, 16.8 per cent people in Zambia were enumerated in districts other than the ones in which they were born. This was an indication of internal mobility of the people across various internal administrative boundaries in the country. Urban-to-urban migration was the highest category of internal migration in Zambia at 38.7 per cent.

Between 2010 and 2015, all forms of internal migration recorded minimal change, with the exception of rural-to-urban migration, which increased from 14.9 per cent in 2010 to 20.7 per cent in 2015. The two main reasons for internal migration were the transfer of the head of household (19.9%) and the decision to resettle (17.7%).

[2] It is important to acknowledge that numbers on irregular migrants are traditionally difficult to capture comprehensively.

Migrant children: In Zambia, migrant children, especially unaccompanied or separated migrant children, are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, as well as of being trafficked. However, information on migrant children in Zambia is scarce and is not routinely collected except as part of household surveys or censuses. Accompanied migrant children may be included as part of the family units, but data on unaccompanied or separated migrant children is not typically available through censuses or surveys. However, operational data from government authorities and partners providing protection assistance indicate that the majority of unaccompanied and separated migrant children in Zambia originate from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as other neighbouring countries and the Horn of Africa (principally Ethiopia).

Impact of migration: Migration impacts on national population change, as well as urbanization trends. For instance, immigrants represented 0.4 per cent of the total population of Zambia in 2010, compared with 1 per cent in 2000. Urbanization is on the increase from 34.7 per cent in 2000 to 39.5 per cent in 2010. Both the national and urban populations almost doubled in 20 years between 1990 and 2010.

One of the economic benefits of migration is the remittance sent by migrants in the diaspora. While current trends indicate that it is beneficial both at micro (household) and macro (domestic economy) levels, it has the potential to be more so if the costs for sending remittances were favourably lower. Currently, Zambia is one of the highest cost corridors globally for receiving remittances (World Bank, 2016b). Remittance flows showed that the inflows have outstripped outflows since 2015. This trend was potentially beneficial in contributing to foreign exchange in the country. Inbound remittances were less than 1 per cent of the annual GDP.

Zambia hosts a significant number of refugees and asylum seekers. As part of durable solutions for refugees, Zambia provides local integration assistance to Angolan and Rwandan former refugees whose refugee status in Zambia has ceased in recent years. A total number of 1,492 former refugees have been issued with Permanent Residence while 531 former refugees have been issued with Temporary Permits since 2015.[3]

A gender aspect to analysing migration data is important to better understand the experiences and drivers of both male and female migration. Disparities were observed in industry-based employment where males were

[3] Social integration has so far been minimal. Additionally, uptake of the scheme by Zambian local community members has been minimal.

the most represented, whereas females were present only in a limited number of industries such as wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and education. Low-skill occupations were dominated by female migrants, including domestic work and small-scale trade.

Population mobility and labour migration were found to be among the key drivers of the HIV epidemic, with migrants and mobile populations being included as one of the key populations in the national HIV strategic framework. HIV prevalence increased with the number of times that people slept away from home. Similarly, HIV prevalence was higher among individuals who were away from home for a certain period of time compared with their counterparts who had not been away.

Extreme weather events and disasters, such as floods and persistent droughts, are contributing factors to the internal displacement of persons in Zambia. Other factors include land disputes, development projects, encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities and conflicts along national border areas.

In the period 2013–2015, tourist arrivals in Zambia were mostly from within Africa at 78.8 per cent in 2013, 77.2 per cent in 2014 and 76.2 per cent in 2015. From outside the continent, the majority (top 10 countries of origin) of tourists were from the United States, the United Kingdom, India, China, Australia, Japan, Germany, Canada, France and Italy.

Migration governance: Good migration governance and related policy frameworks should seek to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, be based on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises, and ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner (IOM, 2016b). Effective governance of migration needs to be supported by robust policy and legal frameworks. The main relevant national legal and policy frameworks are as follows:

- The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) (Act No. 2 of 2016) includes provisions on how an individual (non-citizen) becomes a Zambian citizen. The Amended Constitution also includes a clause that provides for dual citizenship.
- Zambia's Vision 2030 responds to migration in four out of seven principles, namely gender-responsive sustainable development, respect for human rights, peaceful coexistence and private–public partnership.

- Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan 2017–2021 (7NDP) mainstreams migration, and migration policy development is explicitly mentioned in Pillar 5 of the NDP, creating a governance environment conducive to a diversified economy.
- Zambia has developed its National Diaspora Policy, launched in April 2019. In this Policy, the Government's vision is to see "a Zambian diaspora that is protected, engaged and participates as an active and reliable partner in socioeconomic development of the country".
- The Immigration and Deportation Act (Act No. 18 of 2010) is the national law that provides for border management, including the regulation of entry, stay and exit of immigrants in the country. It empowers the Department of Immigration to perform immigration control functions.
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are negative vices that relate to migration. Zambia's Anti-Human Trafficking Act (Act No. 11 of 2008) provides for the prohibition, prevention and prosecution of human trafficking as well as for dealing with matters related to human trafficking. It also prohibits smuggling of persons.

Recommendations on migration governance: Zambia has various laws relating to migration, which would be complimented by formulating a national policy for comprehensive migration governance, including the establishment of an institutional coordination mechanism. Data-driven migration governance remains central to unlocking the real economic, social and societal benefits in all dimensions of migration.

Recommendations on mainstreaming migration into development policies: The launch of the National Diaspora Policy is crucial to leveraging diaspora contributions to national development, including social, cultural and economic contributions. Moreover, labour migration (inward and outward) has the potential to contribute to development, as well as to address unemployment. The Government should pursue dialogues and agreements with other countries that promote well-managed labour mobility and skills exchange while taking a rights-based approach.

In order to mitigate the negative effect of rapid and unplanned urbanization, there is a need to provide rural areas with alternatives to migration. This includes improving and/or providing rural economic opportunities, improving rural infrastructure, providing basic services and other related development measures designed to improve the welfare of the rural population. Migration should be mainstreamed into existing sectoral policies and/or plans, district-level planning processes and poverty reduction strategies.

Recommendations on improvements to migration statistics and the overall evidence base: Improving the evidence base on migration implies increasing the availability, timeliness and reliability of migration data. The availability and analysis of sound migration data will enable policymakers to identify migration-related problems and to correspondingly devise appropriate policy responses, thereby effectively integrating migration into national development planning and decision-making. This requires the harmonization of migration data across various sources, disaggregating data by migration-related variables, as well as fostering research and development on migration. In addition to this, migration data should be disaggregated at a minimum by sex, age and, where possible, nationality.

The enactment of the Statistics Act (Act No. 13 of 2018) is a step in the right direction to establishing an integrated national statistical system with mechanisms for coordination, collection, management, and dissemination of statistics (including migration data) and promoting the use of statistical data and information at the individual, institutional, national and international levels. This would be complimented by establishing mechanisms for data exchange across institutions, including on migration data.

There is a need to augment the utilization of the existing main sources of migration data. This can be done by ensuring that migration elements are reflected in periodic surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey (which now has a migration module), the Demographic Health Survey and the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, among others. This will facilitate the analysis of social, economic, labour and health indicators in the context of migration.

INTRODUCTION

The Zambia Migration Profile is the first comprehensively compiled overview of migration data in Zambia. It draws on data from national censuses and surveys, as well as administrative data and data from other sources. The Migration Profile is intended to help inform migration governance in the country, including for evidence-based policymaking, planning and decision-making. It contextualizes migration dynamics in line with the historical, political, geographical and other dimensions of the country.

Zambia is located in Southern Africa and shares administrative borders with eight countries, namely Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The country has abundant natural resources, including rivers (e.g. Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula and Chambeshi), natural lakes (e.g. Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa-Ntipa and Bangweulu) as well as human-made lakes (Kariba and Itezhi Tezhi), and waterfalls (e.g. Victoria Falls, Kalambo Falls, Lumangwe Falls and Ngonye Falls), among others, which also add an attractive natural feature to Zambia. Besides rivers, lakes and waterfalls, wildlife is yet another interesting feature attracting tourism in Zambia. The country is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones, such as copper, emerald, zinc, lead and cobalt. The mining activities concentrated mainly in the Copperbelt Province and North-Western Province attract both internal and international migrant workers and are a major driver of the national economy.

Immigration to, emigration from and internal movements within Zambia are informed by a combination of economic, environmental and other factors, as well as regional and global dynamics. Some of the pull factors for immigration include the largely peaceful political environment and investment prospects, among others, while push factors include the desire for livelihood and educational prospects and perceived higher salaries outside the country. Internal migration, particularly rural-to-urban migration, is often motivated by the search for employment opportunities and better living conditions. Internal displacements are a result of natural disasters such as flooding and drought, while human-induced challenges include land disputes and development projects, among others.

Zambia has a long history of providing international protection and assistance to refugees, dating back to the 1940s when the first wave of refugees arrived in Zambia from Poland. Since then, the country has hosted refugees primarily from Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, among others. In Zambia, refugees are mainly hosted in three refugee settlements, namely Mayukwayukwa, Meheba and the newly established Mantapala settlement, while some also reside in Lusaka (the country's capital city) or other urban centres (UNHCR, 2018).

Zambia has committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under the United Nations 2030 Agenda, which emphasizes the concept of "leaving no one behind". The SDGs contain several targets that have direct reference to migration. For example, migration is included in SDG Targets 4.b, 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 16.2 and 17.18, among others. More importantly, in the context of this Migration Profile, strengthening disaggregation of data by migratory status is called for in SDG Target 17.18 and is key to integrating migration across the 2030 Agenda. Improving disaggregation of data by migratory status will provide new information on migrants and will shape discussions on migrants' situations and needs, thereby enabling policymakers to address them (IOM, 2018a).

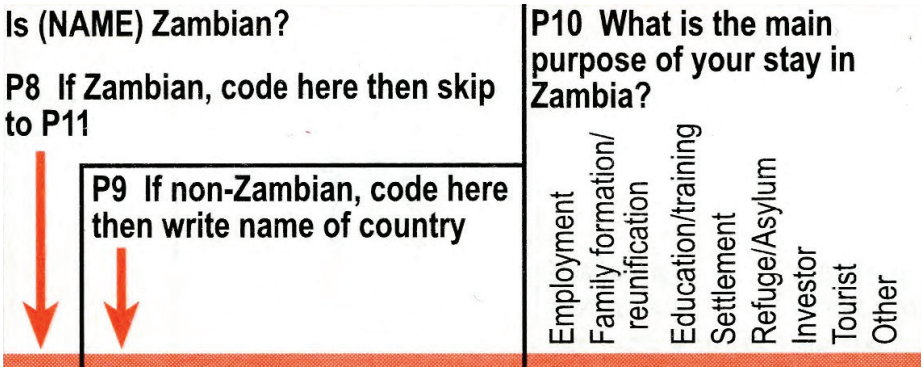
The initial drafting of this Migration Profile was undertaken at the time when the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (hereinafter the Global Compact for Migration) was being developed. Similar to the language used in SDG Target 10.7, the Global Compact for Migration recognizes that safe, orderly and regular migration works for all when it takes place in a well-informed, planned and consensual manner. The Global Compact for Migration recognizes the importance of migration data, with its first objective emphasizing collecting and utilizing accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies (UNGA, 2018).

PART A: MIGRATION TRENDS AND MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the Migration Profile is wider in scope than the other core sections and, hence, it is the longest of the document. The section starts off with the definition of migration and discussion of available sources of migration data, as well as the identification of their respective strengths and weaknesses. Further, the trends, patterns and migrants' characteristics are presented throughout. This section does not provide details on the effects of migration, on the migrants themselves, or their countries of origin, transit or destination. The migration data presented is both stock and flow data. Part A of the Migration Profile covers various migration categories such as immigration, involuntary migration, emigration (for employment, for study purposes, involuntary emigration) return migration, mixed migration (irregular migration, stranded migrants and human trafficking), migrant children, internal migration (internal displacements) and tourism.

For the purpose of this Migration Profile, migration is defined as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, 2011).

The main sources of migration data used in this section are population censuses, household surveys and administrative records. The strength of the census as a source of migrant stock data lies in that it is the most comprehensive source of internationally comparable data on international migration. The Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing questionnaire includes some migration-related questions (see next page), such as P8, which asks whether an individual is Zambian; P9, which instructs the one administering the questionnaire to write the name of the country when an individual is non-Zambian; and P10, which asks about the main purpose of stay of the respondent in Zambia (whether for employment, family reunification, education training, settlement, refugee/asylum-seeking, investment or tourism) (IOM, 2017b). Using questions P8 and P9 of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing questionnaire, the distinction for further analysis was made between Zambians and non-Zambians. More importantly, question P9 requires that if an individual is non-Zambian, then the country of origin should be recorded.



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Note: Extract of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing questionnaire showing migration-related questions.

In addition, the census is an important source of migration data because of its national representativeness. However, the census has limited focus on migration as it covers many different topics and migration is just one of them. The other drawback of the census is that it is only carried out once every 10 years, with the most recent census being conducted in 2010.

Household surveys are more flexible, provide in-depth information and take a shorter period to update than censuses. The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), which is updated every four years, has the following questions on migration:

114A: How long have you been living continuously in the current place of residence?

114B: Just before you moved here, did you live in another city, in a town, or in a village?

115: In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you travelled away from your home community and slept away?

116: In the 12 months, have you been away from your community for more than one month at a time?

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2013–2014 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey questionnaire.

Recently, some migration-related questions were incorporated into the 2017 Labour Force Survey questionnaire; data from this survey is collected quarterly and annually. The migration-related questions added are shown below:

J1: In which district/country was (NAME) born?
J1B: Which country?
J2: What is your nationality?
J3: Has (NAME) moved from one district to another in the past 12 months?
J4: When did (NAME) move to this district?
J5: In which district was (NAME) living before (NAME) moved to the district you presently reside in?
J6: When did (NAME) move to this country?
J7: What was the main reason for (NAME) moving to where you presently reside?

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017 Labour Force Survey questionnaire.

To date, Zambia has conducted five Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) (1996, 1998, 2002–2003, 2006–2010 and 2015). The LCMS is updated every two years. All LCMSs included questions on migration meant to measure internal migration. In the 1996 LCMS, the question on what district an individual was residing in was not included and the question below was only unique to the 1996 LCMS:

Has any member of your household been away for more than 3 months to look for or take a job/ business in the last 12 months?

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1996 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey questionnaire.

Beginning from the 1998 LCMS up to the most recent (2015 LCMS), the following migration questions were consistently asked:

- Where was……residing 12 months ago?
- What district was……..residing in?
- Was the part of the district…….was residing in 12 months ago rural or urban?
- Why did……..move from his or her residence?

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1998, 2002–2003, 2006–2010 and 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys questionnaires.

Despite their strengths, household surveys do not cover the entire population (they are based on samples) and they vary in scope.

Administrative records are a good source of migrant flow data as they are based on a relatively wide array of recording systems (for both management and control of international migration). Although the data generated by administrative records is timelier than the data generated by censuses, the data is not readily comparable due to the varied nature of sources, as well as the types of data and the institutions involved in gathering the data. Administrative records capture better data on immigrants than emigrants (UN DESA, 2012).

A.1. Historical overview of migration in Zambia

A.1.1. Migration in the pre-colonial era

Before the arrival of the colonialists (between 1500 and 1900) in Zambia, the country had already been inhabited by many ethnic groups, which were well organized both culturally and politically. Agriculture in the traditional system was complemented by hunting animals and gathering wild fruits, caterpillars, mushrooms and various wild roots. Thus, movement of people from one place to another during this period was primarily for purposes of searching for food for subsistence, better shelter and improved security (Simate, 2007).

Migration in Zambia dates back to Iron Age times. The Bantu expansion introduced the Iron Age in Eastern and Southern Africa between the first and sixth centuries AD. The Iron Age farmers (Bantu-speaking) began with southward expansion farming, which led to the southward movement of farmers through the country east of Luangwa Valley. The Iron Age farmers settled in south-eastern Zambia and Malawi, while others moved on into Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) and the Transvaal (in present day, South Africa). The impact of these migrations varied from one part of Zambia to another. In the southern part of Zambia, the first farmers were relatively numerous and displaced or absorbed most of the Late Stone Age population (Roberts, 1976).

A.1.2. Migration during the colonial period (1911–1963)

Under the British Colonial rule, Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia) became vastly more important as a source of labour than it had been previously. Labour was needed to produce gold and copper. For the British South Africa Company (BSA), Northern Rhodesia was mainly valuable as a reserve for mines in Katanga and Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe). In the mines in Transvaal (present-day South Africa), wages were relatively higher than in Central Africa. This attracted a number of African workers from North-Western Rhodesia. Many such workers from tropical Africa died of pneumonia while they were in Zambia.

In view of these varied opportunities and risks, migrant workers from Zambia shifted from job to job, from one mine to another and between mining industry, in an effort to strike a balance between economic benefits and the fear of death (Roberts, 1976).

A.1.3. Migration in the post-colonial era

After independence in 1964, migration took two dimensions, namely short-term and long-term migration. Short-term migration refers to circulation from the village to town and back to the village in the space of three years and less. Men were typically away from their villages for up to two years at a time for temporary migrations in search of employment, while women typically remained in the rural areas. These male labour migrants would usually return to their villages at the end of a specified period of work. While away from rural areas and at work in towns, labourers often remained involved in the economic activities at home, while the women in the village waited for their return and engaged in income-generating activities to supplement the household income.

A.2. Key driving factors of contemporary migration and general cross-border mobility

Contemporary migration dynamics in Zambia are complex; it is a country of origin, transit, and destination for men, women and children on the move, including labour migrants, asylum seekers, irregular migrants and victims of human trafficking from within the Southern African region and beyond. Zambia lies at the heart of Central-Southern Africa and has land borders with eight countries, namely Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (IOM, 2017b). Zambia is found on the southern migration route towards South Africa. Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania are categorized as major receiving countries of refugee flows in the Southern African region (RMMS, 2017).

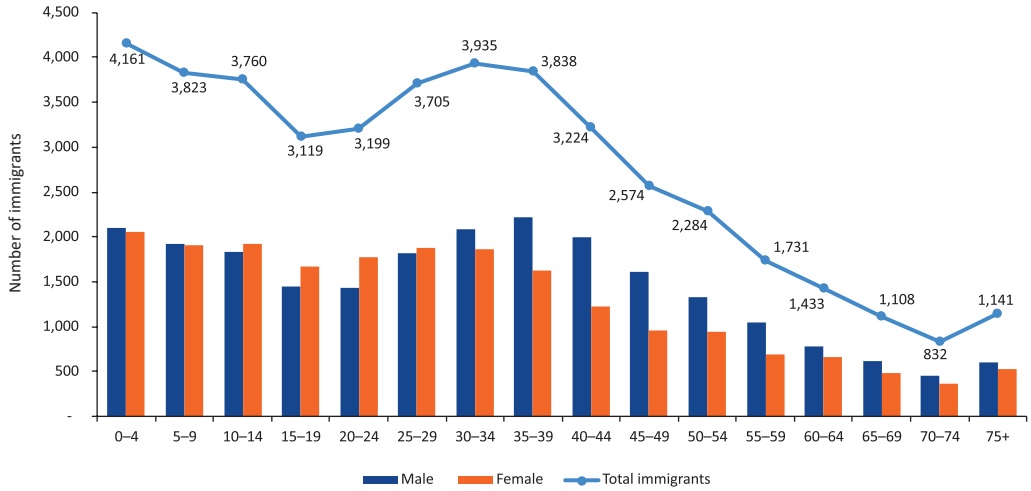
International migration has been fuelled by economic, political and social factors. The push factors of migration include poor living conditions, political instability and unemployment, among others. Pull factors include higher salaries, better career prospects and skills development opportunities, higher standard of living and educational opportunities in other countries.

A.3. Immigration

A.3.1. Immigrant stocks

Figure 2 shows immigrant stock in Zambia by age and sex. In the 2010 census, a total of 43,867 non-Zambians were counted. This stock of immigrants accounted for 0.4 per cent of the total population. Males accounted for slightly more of this number, 53 per cent, compared with females, 47 per cent. Since 1990, immigrants share of the total Zambian population had been declining, from 1.9 per cent in that year to 1 per cent in 2000.

Figure 2. Immigrant stock in Zambia by age and sex, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

The top countries of origin of immigrants in Zambia were the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Zimbabwe, as shown in Table 2. Zambia has a long history of providing refuge to nationals from neighbouring countries in times of crisis, whether political, economic or environmental, with all three leading countries having experienced either political or economic crisis prior to this study. Evidence shows that the protection environment in Zambia has been receptive and generous towards refugees. Mixed migration to and through Zambia appears to have increased in 2010 (UNHCR, 2010). The largest number of immigrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo could be as a result of political instability experienced in that country, while the large number of Angolan "immigrants" could be attributed to a relatively high number of former Angolan refugees, many of whom had since voluntarily repatriated.

Table 2. Top 10 origin countries of immigrant stock in Zambia, 2010

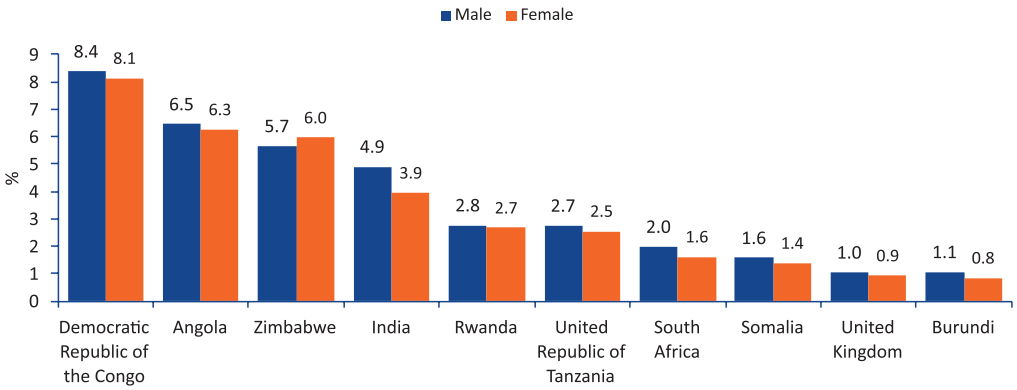
Rank	Country	Total		Male		Female	
		Number of immigrants	%	Number of immigrants	%	Number of immigrants	%
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,242	16.5	3,676	8.4	3,566	8.1
2	Angola	5,574	12.7	2,831	6.5	2,743	6.3
3	Zimbabwe	5,094	11.6	2,481	5.7	2,613	6.0
4	India	3,880	8.8	2,151	4.9	1,729	3.9
5	Rwanda	2,381	5.4	1,212	2.8	1,169	2.7
6	United Republic of Tanzania	2,322	5.3	1,206	2.7	1,116	2.5
7	South Africa	1,574	3.6	868	2.0	706	1.6
8	Somalia	1,293	2.9	689	1.6	604	1.4
9	United Kingdom	860	2.0	456	1.0	404	0.9
10	Burundi	831	1.9	463	1.1	368	0.8

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Note: Based on data from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and authors' calculations.

Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution of immigrants by sex and top 10 countries of origin. Males comprised the majority of immigrants in all the top 10 countries of origin except Zimbabwe. Due to the economic situation in the country, many Zimbabwean women engage in informal cross-border trade as a means of economic survival. Research shows that informal cross-border trade in Zimbabwe remains a female-dominated activity (Chikanda and Tawodzera, 2017).

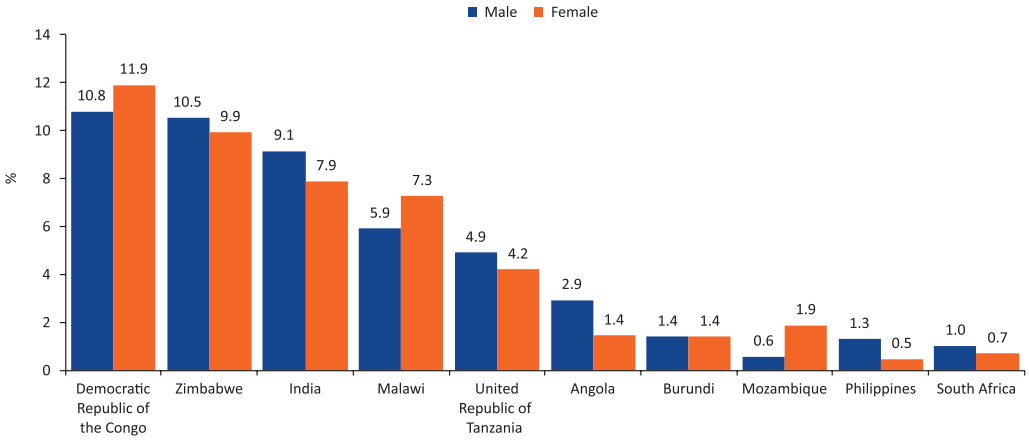
Figure 3. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and top 10 countries of origin, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Figure 4. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and top 10 countries of origin, 2017

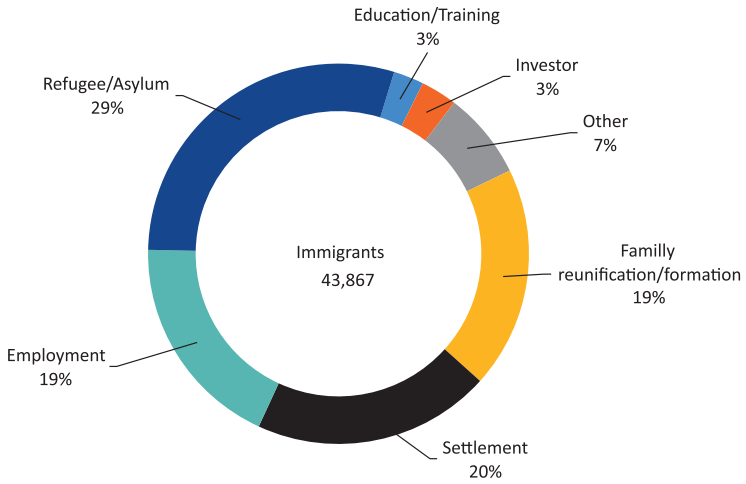


Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2017 Labour Force Survey.

Figure 5 shows immigrant stock by purpose of stay. The most common reason for immigrants staying in Zambia was for the purpose of seeking asylum or refugee status. Zambia was one of the first countries in the region to attain independence (in 1964) following the colonial period and since then has enjoyed relative peace and political stability, making it a destination of choice for mixed migration flows including refugees and economic migrants, with refugees/asylum seekers accounting for 29 per cent of all immigrant stock at the time of the 2010 census.

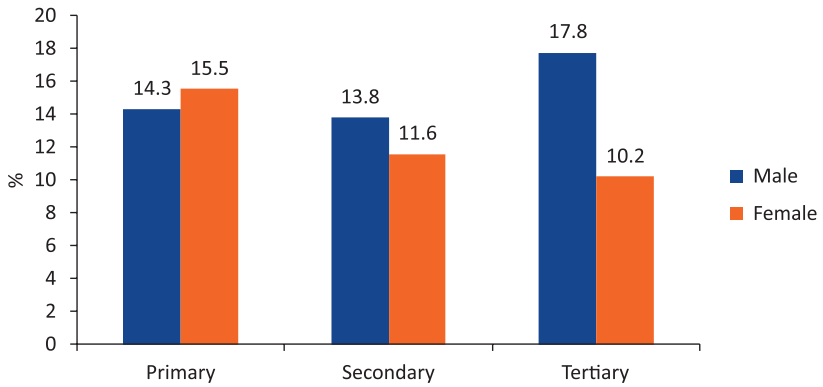
Figure 5. Immigrant stock in Zambia by purpose of stay, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

A significant portion of the migrant stock in the 2010 census comprised children and youth (Figure 2); this would explain the trend observed in the education profile in Figure 6. The spike in the tertiary bar would account for those immigrants whose reason for staying was employment, in line with the national requirement for work permits, which entails that migrants demonstrate that they possess a skill not readily available in the Zambian labour force.

Figure 6. Percentage distribution of immigrant stock in Zambia by level of education, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

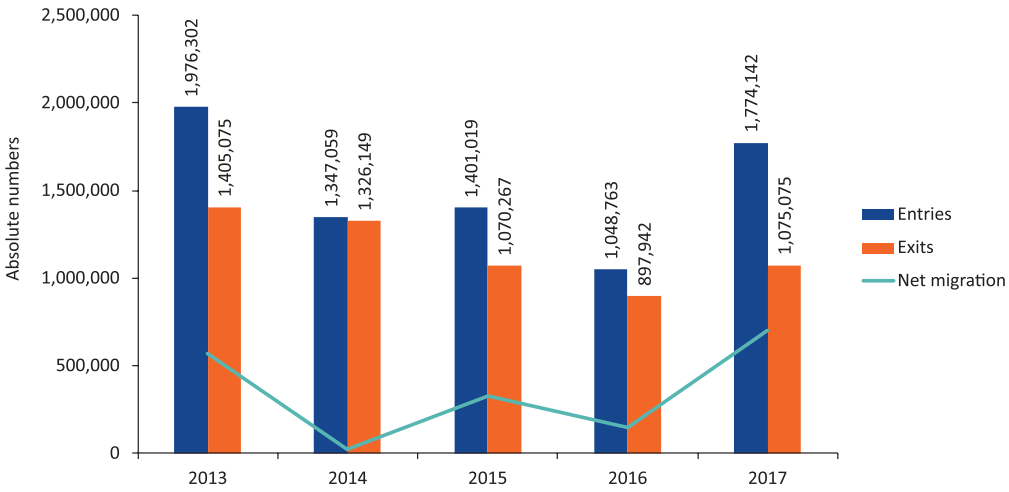
Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

A.3.2. Migrant flows

Migrant flow refers to the number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a given location in a defined period of time (IOM, 2011). In Zambia, the bulk of the data on migrant flows comes from administrative records (e.g. population registers, including issued visas, permits, facilitated entries and exits), largely from the Department of Immigration.

Figure 7 shows the national trend of migrant flows from 2013 to 2017. Overall, the number of entries was higher than the number of exits in the said period. During the five-year period, net migration fluctuated but showed a sustained positive upward trend from 2016 to 2017.

Figure 7. Migrant flows into Zambia, 2013–2017



Source: Department of Immigration, Consolidated Immigration System (CIS) database (accessed 30 July 2018).

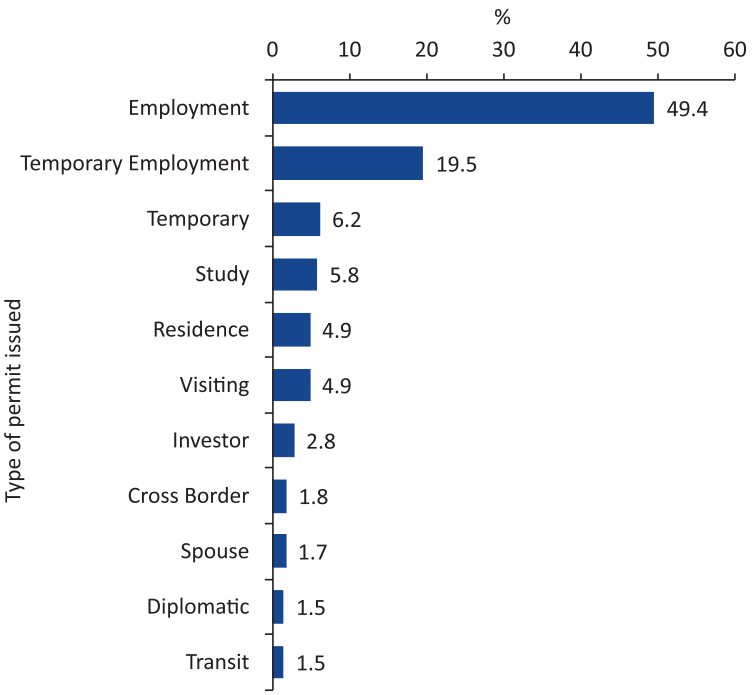
A.3.3. Types of permit issued

The Department of Immigration issues various permits, namely Permanent Residence, Temporary Residence, Diplomatic, Spouse, Business, Visiting Visa, Study, Temporary,[4] Employment, Temporary Employment, Investor, Cross Border, Asylum Seekers, Border Pass and Transit (Government of Zambia, 2016c).

[4] The Temporary Permit is a type of permit issued to a prohibited immigrant or to any person in respect of whom the Minister directs that such permit be issued to. This is according to Section 27 of the Immigration and Deportation Act (Act No. 18 of 2010).

Figure 8 shows the permits issued, except for Asylum Seekers Permits, in the five-year period (2013–2017). The Department of Immigration issued 101,792 permits in total during this period. The Employment Permit accounted for the highest percentage of permits issued, followed by the Temporary Employment Permit at 19.5 per cent. The least issued permit was the Transit Permit, which represented 1.5 per cent. Most asylum seekers often bypass the immigration officers at ports of entry and lodge their claim with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), while, due to administrative expediency, the few who present themselves to the Department of Immigration are referred directly to the COR for asylum application formalities. It is for this reason that the Asylum Permits issued are not presented in this section.

Figure 8. Permits issued by the Department of Immigration, 2013–2017



Source: Department of Immigration, CIS database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Note: Authors' calculations based on administrative data from the Department of Immigration.

A.3.4. Vital registration of demographic events

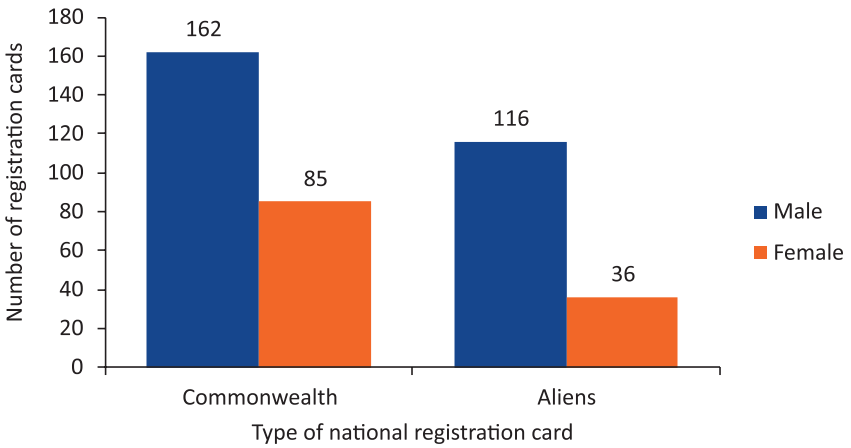
Under Section 5 of the 1964 National Registration Act (Chapter 126 of the Laws of Zambia), all persons in Zambia are required to possess a national registration document. The Act has various provisions relating to all those who need to register, at which point and for which type of national registration card.

The particulars of each person registered include registration number, name, sex, race, declared national status, date of birth and place of birth. The Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC) is responsible for the issuance of national registration cards.

Zambian citizens are issued with a green national registration card, while a pink national registration card is issued to Commonwealth citizens.[5] Aliens (persons other than Zambians or Commonwealth citizens) are issued with a blue national registration card.

Figure 9 shows the number of registration cards issued to aliens and Commonwealth citizens in 2017. A total of 399 national registration cards were issued. Of these, 152 (38%) were issued to aliens and 247 (62%) were issued to Commonwealth citizens. There were more national registration cards issued to males than to females, and this trend tallies with that observed in most sex-disaggregated data on migration in Zambia. Migration to Zambia remains largely skewed towards males.

Figure 9. National registration cards issued to aliens and Commonwealth citizens in Zambia, 2017



Source: DNRPC administrative data compiled by authors (accessed 30 July 2018).

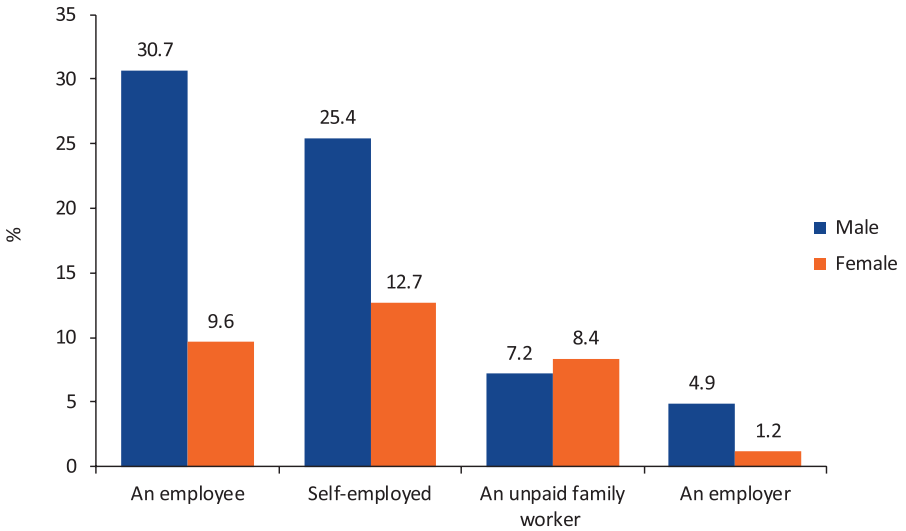
[5] A Commonwealth citizen is a citizen of a member State of the Commonwealth of Nations (former territories of the British Empire).

A.4. Immigration by employment status

The major sources of data on immigration for employment were the census (stock data) and the Department of Immigration, which collects flow data[6] on immigrants entering the country and applying for work-related permits. Furthermore, in 2017, the Central Statistical Office also added a module on labour migration to the national Labour Force Survey.

Figure 10 shows the percentage distribution of immigrants by employment status in 2010. Males were significantly more represented in all the sectors except in unpaid family work,[7] where females were the predominant group.

Figure 10. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by employment status, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Figure 11 shows the percentage distribution of labour immigrants by age group and sex in 2017. The highest proportion of labour immigrants was observed in the age group 35–64, where males accounted for 26 per cent and

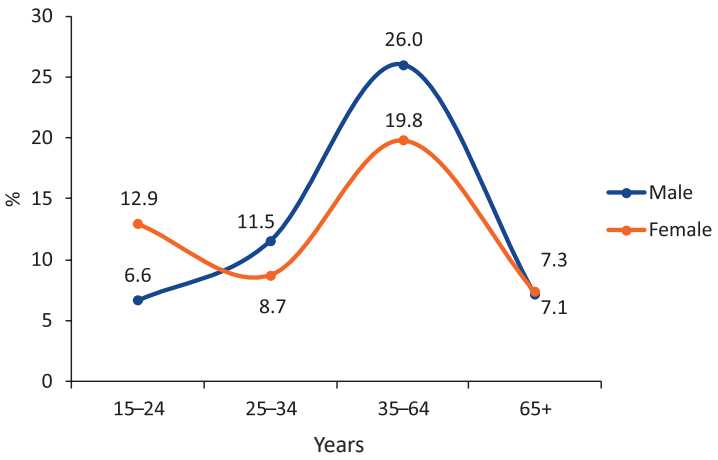
[6] Migration flow data is a dynamic measure to count the number of people crossing international borders, possibly including those who cross several times during a given time interval (UN DESA, 2012).

[7] Unpaid family work is a form of labour – generally unpaid, although compensation might come indirectly in the form of family income – that supports production for the market. It is particularly common among women, especially women in households where other members engage in self-employment, specifically in running a family business or in farming (*Source*: www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_STE_EN.pdf).

females accounted for 19.8 per cent. For the age group 15–24, females were higher at 12.9 per cent, while males were at 6.6 per cent. The percentages of both male and female immigrants declined in the oldest age group (65 and above). The Labour Force Survey is only undertaken in formalized workplaces and therefore may not capture information on some of the informal work and non-static work; hence, the difference with the trends in the census, which is done at the household level.

The trend described is consistent with global statistics on migration, which indicate that the majority of labour migrants are young and middle-aged males and females who are likely to have skills to compete in foreign labour markets. Immigrants in these age groups are attractive to employers as they offer a combination of skills, health and ambition to enable them to thrive in the job market.

Figure 11. Percentage distribution of immigrants in Zambia by age group and sex, 2017



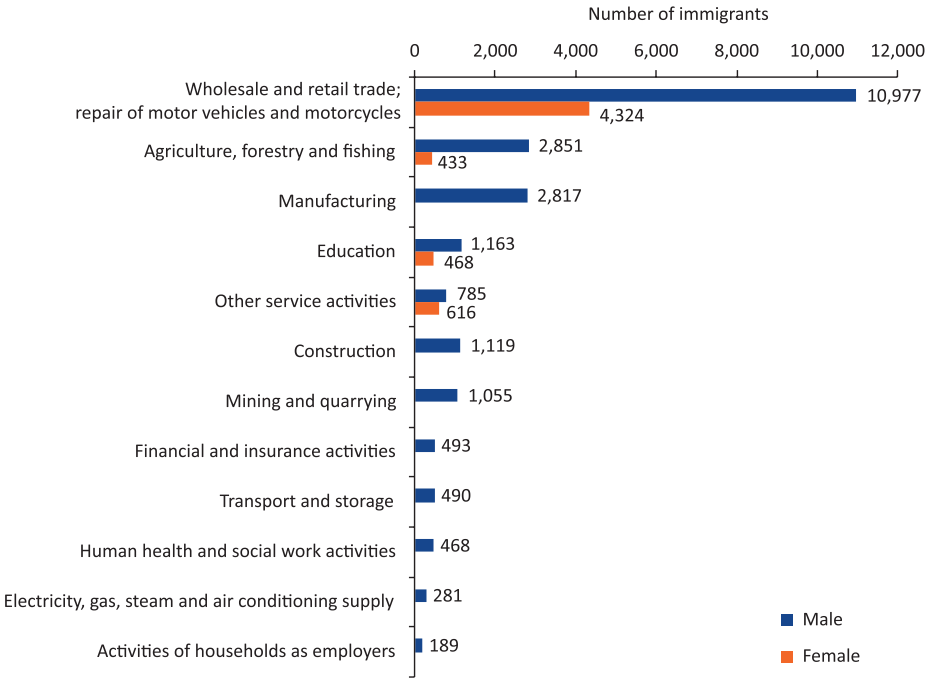
Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2017 Labour Force Survey.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of immigrants by industry and sex. According to the 2017 Labour Force Survey, of all sectors, the highest number of immigrants were employed in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, where males accounted for 38.5 per cent of the migrants workers in this sector. Female migrant workers were markedly unrepresented in most of the production sectors, being visible mainly in the service sectors (Central Statistical Office, 2017). Figure 13 shows the distribution of immigrants by sex and occupation. Workers in the service and sales industry accounted for the highest number of immigrants, with 8,729 males and 4,940

females. Other occupations where females were prominent were service and sales, professional and elementary work[8] categories. This is consistent with the gender disparities observed among migrant men and women where women are largely confined to occupations requiring little or no skills.

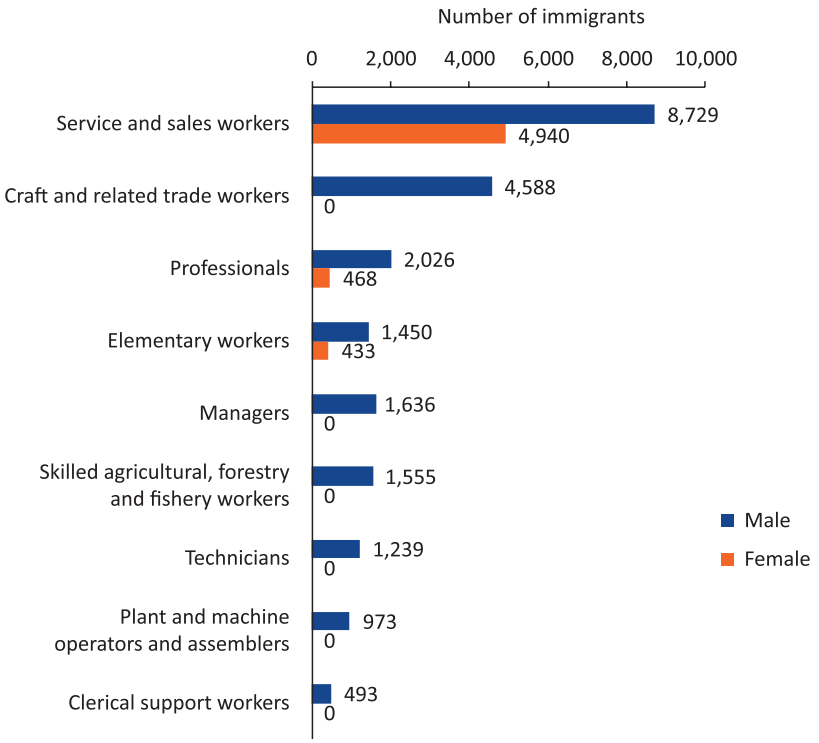
Figure 12. Distribution of immigrants in Zambia by industry of employment and sex, 2017



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

[8] Elementary occupations usually consist of simple and routine tasks that can be performed with basic machinery or by use of physical strength (ILO, 2012).

Figure 13. Distribution of immigrants in Zambia by sex and occupation, 2017

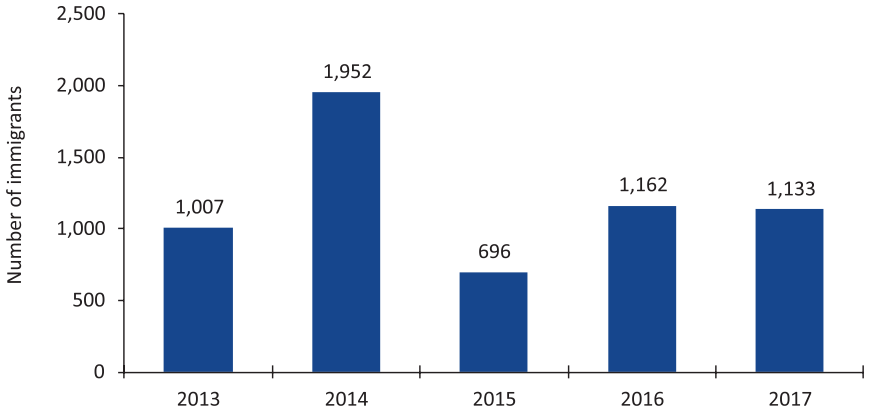


Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

A.5. Immigration for study purposes

Figure 14 shows the trend of immigration for study purposes in the period 2013–2017. A total of 5,950 immigrants were issued with Study Permits during that period. The highest number of immigrants issued with Study Permits was observed in 2014 at 1,952 and the lowest was recorded in 2015 at 696. There is an observed change in the number of immigrants for study purposes in 2016 and 2017.

Figure 14. Immigration for study purposes, 2013–2017



Source: Department of Immigration, CIS database (accessed 30 July 2018).

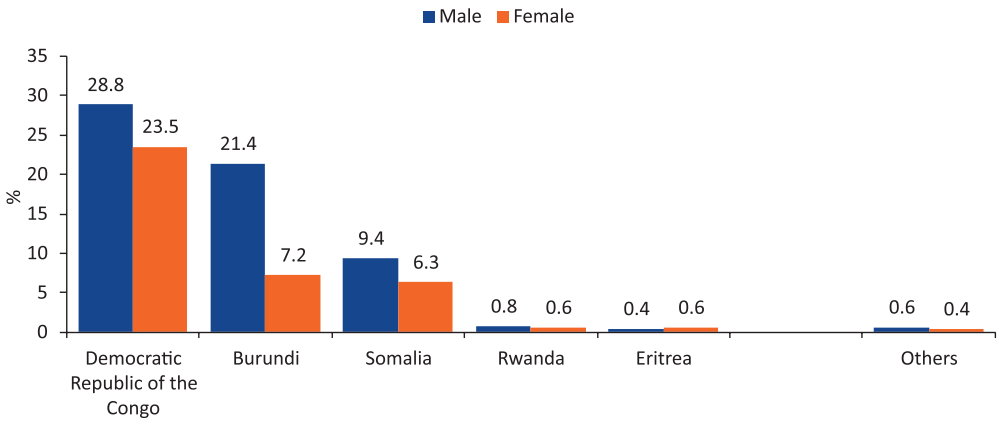
Note: Data compiled by authors.

A.6. Involuntary immigration

Zambia has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers stemming from being one of the first countries in the region to attain independence as well as having enjoyed relative peace and stability since then. International protection for asylum seekers and refugees begins with admission to a country of asylum and registration and documentation by national authorities or the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Figure 15 outlines the percentage distribution of registered asylum seekers by sex and nationality during the period 2013–2017. A total of 2,533 asylum seekers were registered in Zambia comprising 61 per cent males and 39 per cent females. More than half of the registered asylum seekers were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52% of the total registered asylum seekers), followed by Burundi (28.6%) and Somalia (15.7%). Generally, there were more male than female asylum seekers registered.

Figure 15. Distribution of registered asylum seekers by sex and nationality, 2013–2017

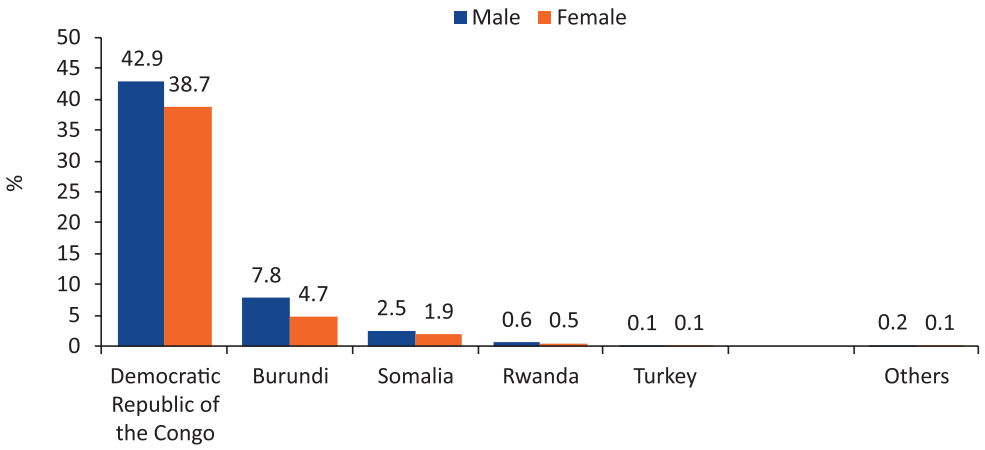


Source: COR, Profile Global Registration System (proGres) database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Notes: 1. "Others" includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ukraine.
2. Authors' calculations based on data from proGres database, which is managed by the COR.

Figure 16 shows the percentage distribution of registered refugees by sex and nationality. The period between 2013 and 2017 saw the registration of a total of 15,933 refugees consisting of 8,598 males (representing 54%) and 7,335 females (representing 46%). The top 3 countries of origin of registered refugees were the Democratic Republic of the Congo at 81.6 per cent, Burundi at 12.5 per cent and Somalia at 4.4 per cent.

Figure 16. Percentage distribution of registered refugees by sex and nationality, 2013–2017

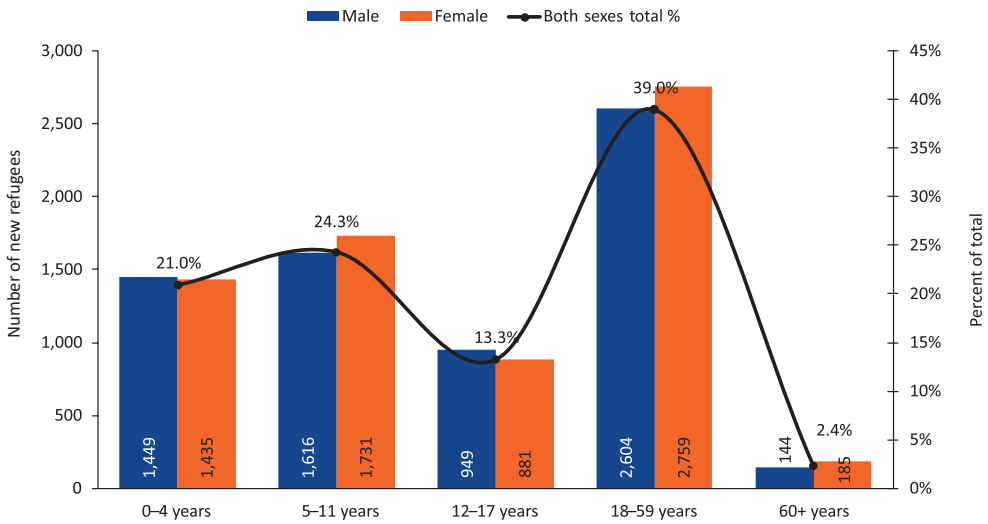


Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Notes: 1. "Others" includes Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Palestinian Territories, South Africa, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
2. Authors' calculations based on data from proGres database, which is managed by the COR.

The relative stability that prevailed during the period 2013–2017 among Zambia's neighbours that were major origin countries of refugees was disrupted by renewed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, from which increased refugee arrivals into Zambia originated. During the 10-month period between August 2017 and June 2018, Zambia registered 13,753 new refugee arrivals, with males and females almost evenly represented in this figure, while children under 18 years of age accounted for 58.6 per cent of the total refugees registered and assisted during that time (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Age distribution of new refugee arrivals in Mantapala Refugee Settlement, Nchelenge District, by sex, August 2017–June 2018



Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Notes: 1. At the time of writing, the data presented in the graph above covered the inflows of refugees as collected partly in 2017 and mid-2018.
2. Authors' calculations based on data from proGres database, which is managed by the COR.

Given the significant number of involuntary immigrant flows from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Zambia and the impact it has on the total refugee population figures, the analysis also exceptionally includes the refugee statistics for 2018, while other statistics in the Migration Profile cover up to end of 2017 only.

In 2018, a total of 9,233 involuntary immigrants were recorded. Males accounted for 58.3 per cent, while females represented 41.7 per cent of the total involuntary immigrant inflows into the country in 2018. Eighty-five per cent (the largest proportion) of these involuntary immigrants originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Table 3).

Table 3. Refugee inflows into Zambia, 2018

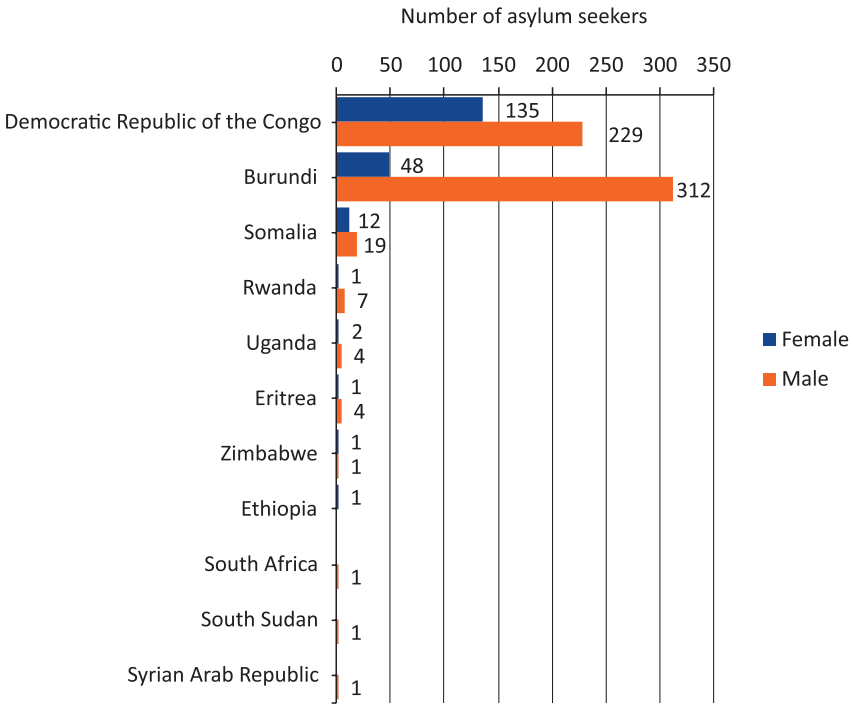
Nationality	Male		Female		Grand total	
	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,253	46.06	3,600	38.99	7,853	85.05
Burundi	867	9.39	163	1.77	1,030	11.16
Somalia	224	2.43	77	0.83	301	3.26
Rwanda	11	0.12	1	0.01	12	0.13
Syrian Arab Republic	5	0.05	3	0.03	8	0.09
Turkey	5	0.05	3	0.03	8	0.09
Eritrea	6	0.06	1	0.01	7	0.08
Uganda	4	0.04	2	0.02	6	0.06
Ethiopia	2	0.02	1	0.01	3	0.03
Zimbabwe	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.02
Central African Republic	1	0.01	–	0.00	1	0.01
South Africa	1	0.01	–	0.00	1	0.01
South Sudan	1	0.01	–	0.00	1	0.01
Grand total	**5,381**	**58.28**	**3,852**	**41.72**	**9,233**	**100.00**

Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 April 2019).

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from proGres database, which is managed by the COR.

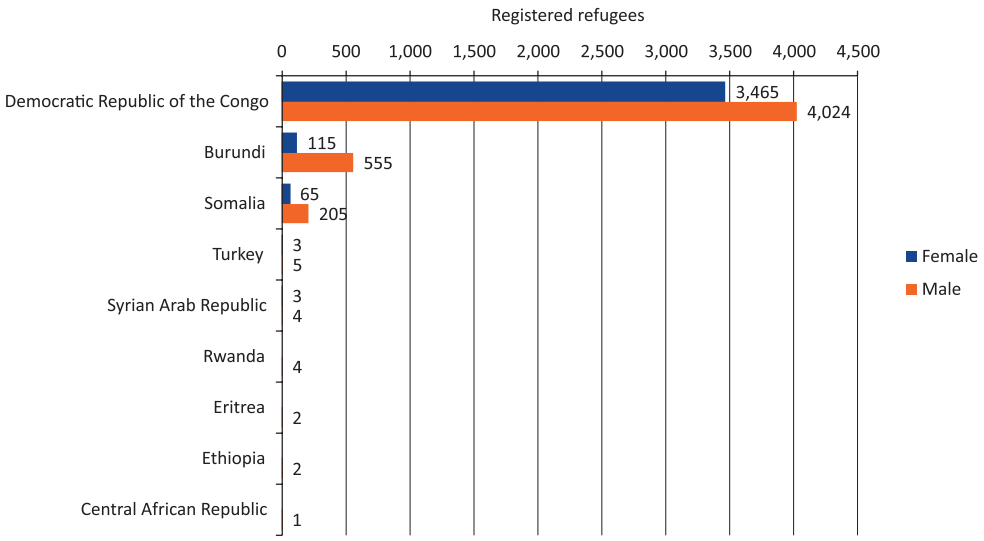
In 2018, a total of 780 asylum seekers were registered. The majority originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, followed by those from Burundi and Somalia (Figure 18). In the same year, 8,453 refugees were registered. Similarly, the top 3 countries of origin were the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Somalia (Figure 19).

Figure 18. Number of asylum seekers registered in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2018



Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 April 2019).

Figure 19. Number of refugees registered in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2018



Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 April 2019).

A.6.1. Durable solutions for refugees

Refugees hosted in Zambia are assisted so that they can find durable solutions. One of the durable solutions for refugees hosted in a foreign country is resettlement in a third country, where they can be integrated into society and often eventually become citizens. The other two durable solutions are: voluntary return to the country of origin, if and when conditions are favourable; and local integration in the host country. During the period 2013–2017, refugees resident in Zambia were supported towards finding the most appropriate solutions among the three aforementioned durable solutions. However, the report could not discuss voluntary return migration due to a limitation in data. Local integration is discussed in section B.4.

A.6.2. Resettlement

Table 4 shows the percentage distribution of refugees resettled in third countries between 2013 and 2017. The majority of the resettled refugees were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Due to the volatility of the political situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, return was not a viable option for refugees from this country and hence a significant number benefited from overseas resettlement.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of refugees resettled in third countries, 2013–2017

Nationality	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,113	46.55	1,118	46.76	2,231	93.31
Burundi	41	1.71	44	1.84	85	3.55
Somalia	15	0.63	28	1.17	43	1.80
Rwanda	8	0.33	21	0.88	29	1.21
Sudan	1	0.04	–	–	1	0.04
Kenya	1	0.04	–	–	1	0.04
Zimbabwe	–	–	1	0.04	1	0.04
Total	**1,179**	**49.31**	**1,212**	**50.69**	**2,391**	**100.00**

Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from proGres database, which is managed by the COR.

A.7. Emigration and return migration

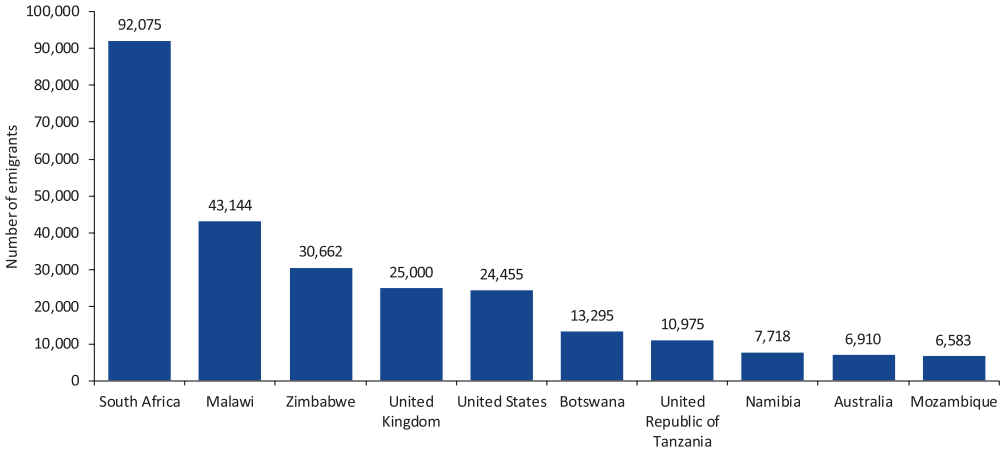
Emigration is defined as the act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another (IOM, 2011). For the Migration Profile, the main issues for emigration relate to citizens living abroad, the return of highly skilled emigrants, the reintegration of returning citizens and the reduction of transaction costs of remittances (UN DESA, 2012). These have been identified as priority areas of migration with potential positive contribution to the national development of the country.

The population census does not provide comprehensive data on emigration, making it difficult to measure emigration. For emigrants to be recorded in a census, there must be someone left behind to report on them. However, when the entire household members leave, there may be no one left to report on their behalf, hence affecting the accuracy of such data to measure emigration flows. This is further compounded by the fact that those reporting at the time of a census may omit those that left a long time ago (UN DESA, 2017).

The limited administrative data available on emigration is for two main reasons: firstly, departures tend to be less well recorded than arrivals as most governments have limited interest or capacity in closely monitoring the exits of persons, especially if the emigrants are nationals rather than foreign citizens. Moreover, those departing do not generally have an incentive to notify the authorities of their departure as there are no specific related requirements or apparent benefits in doing so. Secondly, it is difficult to count persons who have left the country from a statistical point of view precisely because of their absence. This applies to both flow and stock measurements. Censuses and sample surveys, which collect information on resident population, have obvious difficulties in counting absent persons, especially when no member of the household is living in the country of origin anymore (UNECE EUROSTAT, 2010).

Figure 20 shows the top 10 destination countries for emigrants from Zambia in 2017. The data presented here should be interpreted in cognizance of the limitations discussed in the foregoing paragraph. As of April 2018, there was an estimated stock of 278,355 emigrants from Zambia resident in various parts of the world (KNOMAD, 2017). However, using Zambia's total projected population (16,887,720) for 2018 (Central Statistical Office, 2013b), the stock of Zambian emigrants represents 1.6 per cent of the projected total Zambian population. The top 10 destination countries for emigrants from Zambia were South Africa, Malawi, Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom, the United States, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia, Australia and Mozambique.

Figure 20. Top 10 destination countries for emigrants from Zambia, 2018



Source: Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), 2017.

A.8. Emigration for employment

People leave their home country to live in another country for different reasons. In Zambia, the desire to emigrate to another country is more pronounced among males than females. Among those with a desire to emigrate, the most prominent countries of destination are within the African continent, in particular in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. This is in line with the interest in intraregional migration and the pursuit of economic opportunities closer to home. The most pronounced reasons for emigrating include finding work and business opportunities, as well as moving away from economic hardships (*Afrobarometer*, 2019).

Table 5. Reasons for emigrating from Zambia, 2019

Reason for emigration	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Find work	39.2	40.1	38.0
Better business prospects	16.7	21.5	10.4
Economic hardship	11.9	11.9	11.9
Travel/Tourism/Adventure/Experience other cultures	11.3	9.5	13.6
To pursue an education	7.3	7.0	7.7
To join spouse/family members who have already migrated	3.6	2.2	5.6
Poverty	2.6	0.9	4.8
To accompany family members who are moving for work	1.9	1.4	2.7
Better democratic environment	0.9	1.3	0.5

Reason for emigration	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Natural disasters	0.6	–	1.3
Lower taxes at destination	0.5	0.4	0.5
Better medical services	0.5	0.9	–
Crime	0.4	0.7	–
Poor infrastructure/services	0.3	–	0.7
Better schools	0.3	–	0.7
Don't know	0.7	0.5	1.0
Other	1.4	1.9	0.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Afrobarometer*, 2019.

Table 6 shows the number of Zambian emigrants to the United Kingdom for work purposes between 2013 and 2017. During this period, a total of 109 Zambians emigrated to the United Kingdom for work purposes.

Table 6. Emigrants from Zambia to the United Kingdom for work purposes, 2013–2017[9]

Year	Male	Female	Total
2013	6	3	9
2014	6	12	18
2015	9	16	25
2016	11	14	25
2017	14	18	32
Total	**46**	**63**	**109**

Source: United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection Programme, 2017 (accessed 30 July 2018).

Note: Based on data on people undergoing medical examinations as requirements for work visa applications This table does not include the 2018 data as the records were incomplete at the time of data collection.

A.9. Emigration for study purposes

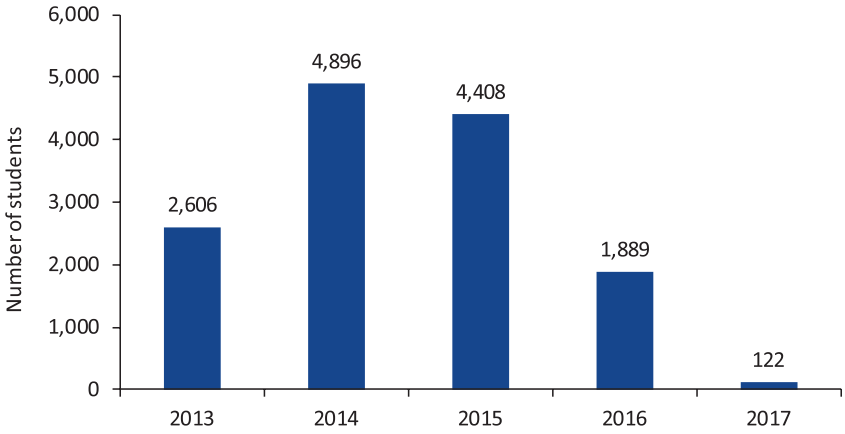
The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally comparable data on education, science, culture and communication. The UIS produces a wide range of indicators by working with national statistical offices, line ministries and other statistical organizations.[10]

[9] In 2013, the United Kingdom instituted a tuberculosis screening requirement for long-term visa applicants from Zambia. The UK Home Office has engaged IOM since then to undertake this process in Zambia, and, hence, the figures presented in this table are for persons undergoing tuberculosis screening as part of their visa application processes prior to emigrating to the United Kingdom for employment.

[10] See http://uis.unesco.org/en/about-us.

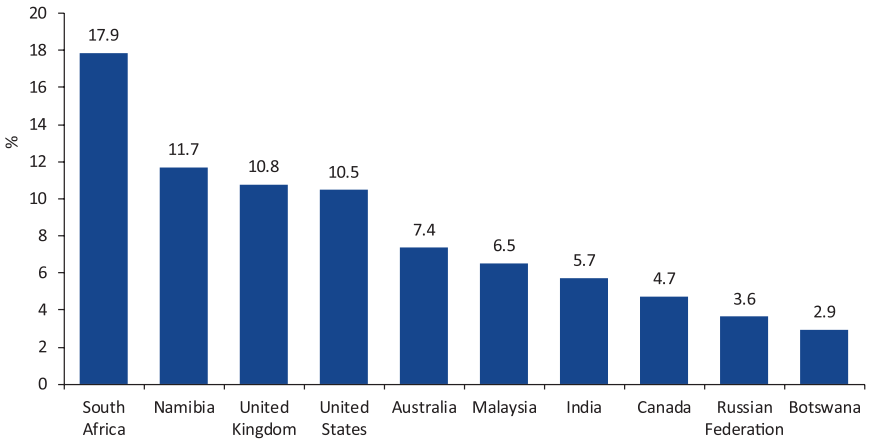
There was a marked variation in the number of students leaving to study outside Zambia on a year-by-year basis, with the number almost doubling from 2,606 students in 2013 to 4,896 students in 2014, and thereafter declining to 122 students, which represents a very low number of students recorded in 2017 (Figure 21). More Zambians leave the country to study abroad than those from other countries who choose Zambia as a study destination. According to UNESCO, the major study destination for Zambian students during the period covered was South Africa, followed by Namibia (Figure 22) (UIS, 2017).

Figure 21. Number of students from Zambia studying outside the country, 2013–2017



Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), 2017. Available at http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (accessed 1 April 2019).

Figure 22. Cumulative estimates of top 10 destination countries of Zambian students, 2013–2017



Source: UIS, 2017. Available at http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (accessed 1 April 2019).

Note: Authors' calculations based on 2017 data from UIS.

The Government of Zambia receives and awards scholarships to students for overseas education on a government-to-government arrangement. The Higher Education Loans and Scholarships Board (HELSB), among its functions, receive and consider loan and scholarship applications from students for the award of loans and scholarships, and administer loans and scholarships for students. The scholarships are meant to assist students who would like to pursue higher education within or outside Zambia (Government of Zambia, 2016d).

According to the HELSB, there were a total of 1,207 who were awarded with scholarship to study abroad in the period 2013–2017. The top 3 countries of destination were the Russian Federation, China and Algeria. There were more males (815) than females (392) pursuing education abroad (Table 7 and Table 8).

Table 7. Zambians studying abroad by country of destination, 2013–2017

Country of destination	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Russian Federation	100	125	97	122	132	576
China	27	35	26	45	49	182
Algeria	0	25	35	40	48	148
Morocco	25	25	25	25	45	145
Turkey	55	18	0	0	0	73
India	6	16	7	7	6	42
Cuba	4	4	4	2	2	16
Cyprus	12	0	0	0	0	12
Czechia	2	3	0	0	0	5
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	5	5
Egypt	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	**231**	**254**	**194**	**241**	**287**	**1,207**

Source: HELSB records of students awarded with scholarships (accessed 30 May 2019).

Note: The data presented here, compiled by authors, does not include students who are on self-sponsorship.

Table 8. Zambians studying abroad by country of destination and sex, 2013–2017

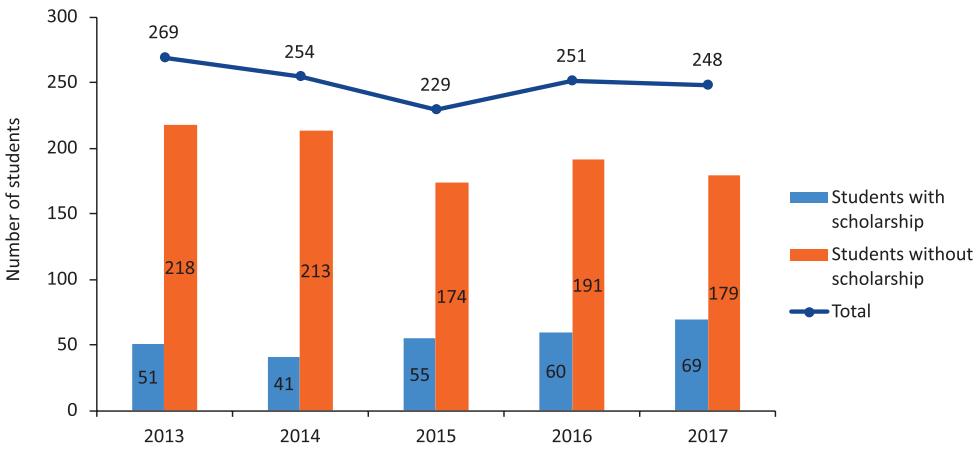
Country of destination	Male	Female	Total
Russian Federation	405	171	576
China	120	62	182
Algeria	96	52	148
Morocco	98	47	145
Turkey	47	26	73
India	28	14	42
Cuba	9	7	16
Cyprus	4	8	12
Czechia	3	2	5
Tunisia	3	2	5
Egypt	2	1	3
Total	**815**	**392**	**1,207**

Source: HELSB records of students awarded with scholarships (accessed 30 May 2019).

Note: The data presented here, compiled by authors, does not include students who are on self-sponsorship.

Based on available data for students going to the United Kingdom, the majority of students outside the country reported that their studies were self-funded (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Outflows of Zambian students to the United Kingdom by funding modality, 2013–2017



Source: IOM Zambia administrative data,[11] July 2018.

Note: Based on data on people undergoing medical examinations as requirements for study visa applications.

[11] Data is from tuberculosis screening requirement for long-term visa applicants from Zambia to the United Kingdom, compiled by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

A.10. Involuntary emigration

According to the IOM definition, involuntary migration in the context of forced migration is "a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects)" (IOM, 2011).

Zambia has not experienced conflict-induced displacements and is generally renowned for peace and political stability since independence. However, Zambia has experienced some extreme weather events affecting a significant number of individuals. As discussed in section "B.8. Migration and the environment", the disaster-induced displacements in recent times have not typically resulted in forced migration from Zambia. With the foregoing, there is no data on involuntary international emigration from Zambia in this document.

A.11. Return migration

Countries of origin are increasingly aware of the implications of the emigration of skilled workers and often seek to adopt measures to retain skilled workers, as well as encourage the return of skilled workers who have emigrated, hence maximizing the benefits of skills training, expertise and savings such migrants may have acquired abroad. Returning emigrants are potential drivers of development in their countries of origin if successfully reintegrated into the local society and labour market (GMG, 2017a).

In the same vein, the Government of Zambia has recognized the value that could be derived from engaging the diaspora[12] as partners for development. The Government has developed the National Diaspora Policy to realize this. The National Diaspora Policy provides a framework for the mobilization and engagement of Zambia's diaspora with the aim of identifying and implementing mechanisms for harnessing the developmental potential of the diaspora (Government of Zambia, 2019a).

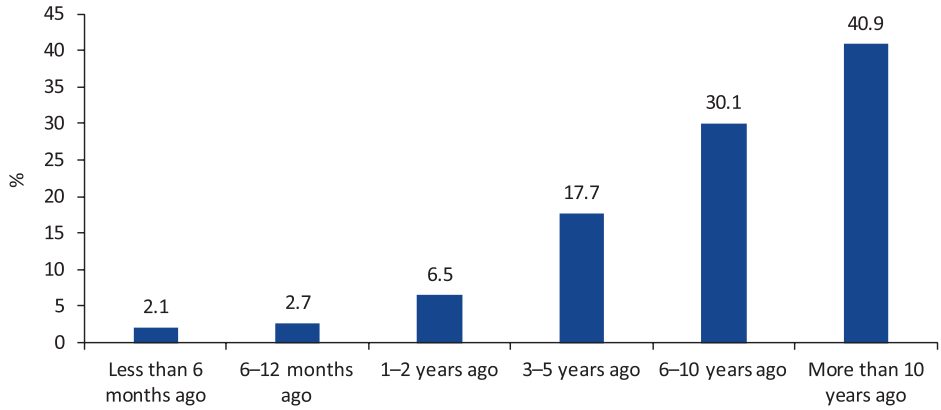
Data on return migration is not routinely collected in most surveys but is available in administrative records through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). However, limitations of data on return migrants have been a major constraint

[12] The diaspora refers to persons originating from Zambia, including their descendants, living and/or working abroad, regardless of their nationality, who, individually or collectively, are willing to contribute to national development.

to analysing the benefits of return migration to the micro- and macroeconomy of the country. In 2011, IOM supported the Government of Zambia to conduct a survey of Zambians in the diaspora. This survey was updated in 2014, with assistance from IOM. The purpose of the survey was to find out information from Zambians in the diaspora about their experiences, interests and profiles to inform policy development and programming with a view to enhancing engagement with the diaspora for national development.

According to the Zambian Diaspora Survey report (Government of Zambia, 2011), the Government of Zambia recognizes that Zambians in the diaspora have the right and the potential to contribute to national human and financial capacity-building, through sharing of knowledge, skills and experience, as well as the transfer of financial resources via remittances and investments. The study revealed that over 70 per cent of the respondents had left Zambia more than five years prior to the survey while (41%) respondents had left more than 10 years prior to the study (Figure 24).

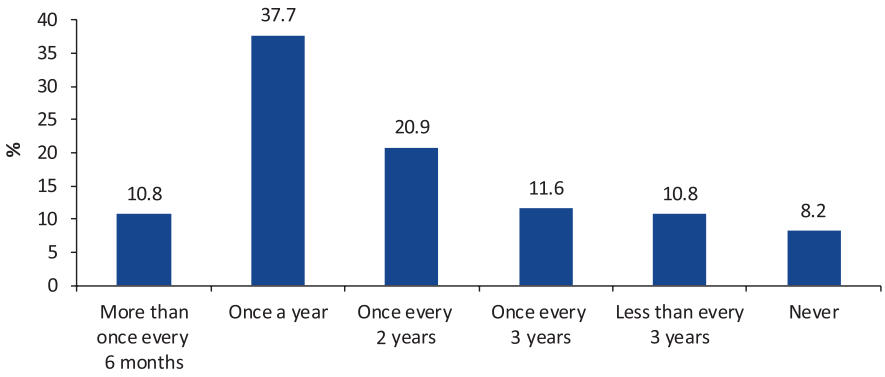
Figure 24. Length of time that had lapsed since leaving Zambia, 2011



Source: Government of Zambia, 2011.

Zambians in the diaspora often maintained ties with their country of origin. This was shown by the frequency of visits of diaspora members to Zambia, with the majority (37.7%) reporting that they visited Zambia at least once a year (Figure 25). Further, as shown in Figure 26, the majority (47.7%) of those in the diaspora who visited Zambia spent between two and four weeks in the country during each visit. The study further indicated that nearly three quarters (71%) of the respondents expressed interest in permanently returning to Zambia, 5 per cent were not interested, while 24 per cent were undecided about returning permanently at the time of the survey.

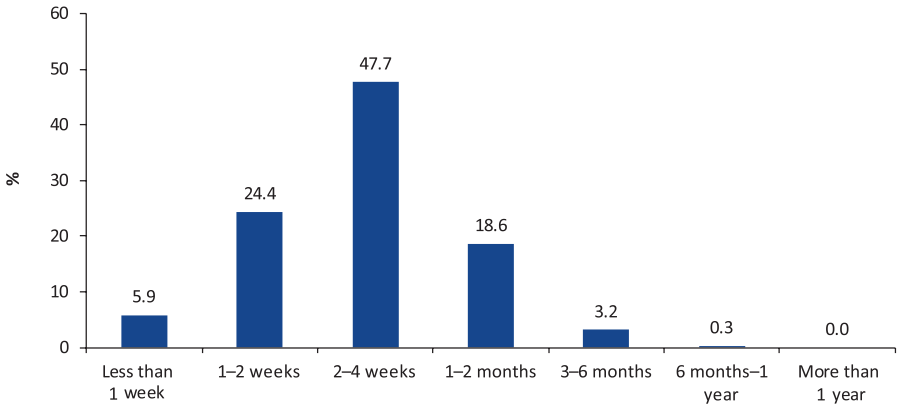
Figure 25. Frequency of visits to Zambia by migrants in the diaspora



Source: Government of Zambia, 2011.

While a large number of Zambians in the diaspora indicated interests in permanently returning to their home country, they did not seem to be at the point where they were willing to take firm steps towards this as evidenced by the relatively short duration of their visits.

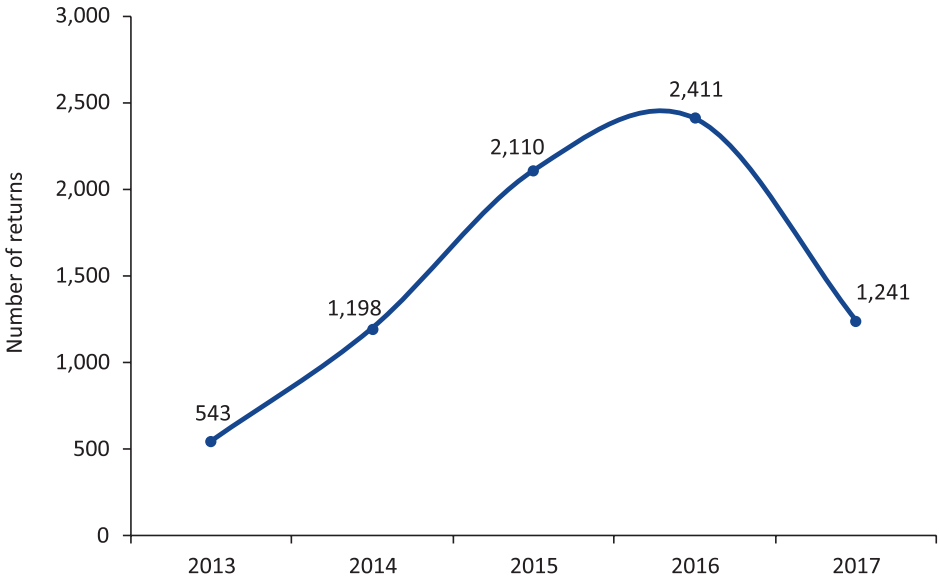
Figure 26. Duration of time spent on visits to Zambia



Source: Government of Zambia, 2011.

Zambian nationals residing outside Zambia are also subject to the immigration laws in the host countries, and should they violate these laws, they are subject to being involuntarily returned. The Zambian Department of Immigration tracks records of involuntary return flows of Zambians from other countries. Data indicates that there was a steady increase in involuntary returns between 2013 and 2016, which was capped with a dip in 2017 (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Flows of involuntary returns of Zambian nationals from other countries, 2013–2017



Source: Department of Immigration, CIS database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Note: Data compiled by authors.

A.12. Mixed migration

Mixed migration generally refers to complex migratory population movements that include refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants, as opposed to migratory population movements that consist entirely of one category of migrants (IOM, 2011). For the purposes of this section, mixed migration data includes irregular migrants, stranded migrants, victims of human trafficking, as well as unaccompanied and separated migrant children and smuggled migrants. It is important to note that individuals may fit in to more than one of these categories.

A.13. Irregular migration

Irregular migration, as defined by IOM, is "movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, it refers to entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is, for example, seen in cases in which a person crosses an

international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country" (IOM, 2011). Estimates or data on irregular migration flows and stocks largely depends on administrative sources relating to immigration enforcement regulations, such as border control and the number of irregular migrants identified within the country. However, such statistics are generally underestimates of the total irregular migration figures in a country.

The major sources of statistics on irregular migration in Zambia are records from the Zambia Correctional Service (ZCS), the Department of Immigration and periodic surveys that conduct population size estimates.

In 2017, a total of 396 irregular migrants (359 males and 37 females, 3 of whom were children) were identified. The major countries of origin for the identified irregular migrants were the Democratic Republic of the Congo (36.4%), Ethiopia (12.9%), the United Republic of Tanzania (11.6%) and Malawi (7.3%), as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Top 10 nationalities of irregular migrants identified, 2017

Rank	Nationality	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Congolese (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	128	16	144	36.4
2	Ethiopian	51	–	51	12.9
3	Tanzanian	44	2	46	11.6
4	Malawian	29	–	29	7.3
5	Ugandan	16	1	17	4.3
6	Mozambican	17	–	17	4.3
7	Zimbabwean	15	1	16	4.0
8	Nigerian	9	4	13	3.3
9	Burundian	8	1	9	2.3
10	Chinese	8	–	8	2.0
	Others	34	12	46	11.9
	Total	**359**	**37**	**396**	**100.0**

Source: ZCS administrative records of migrants in prison (accessed 30 July 2018).

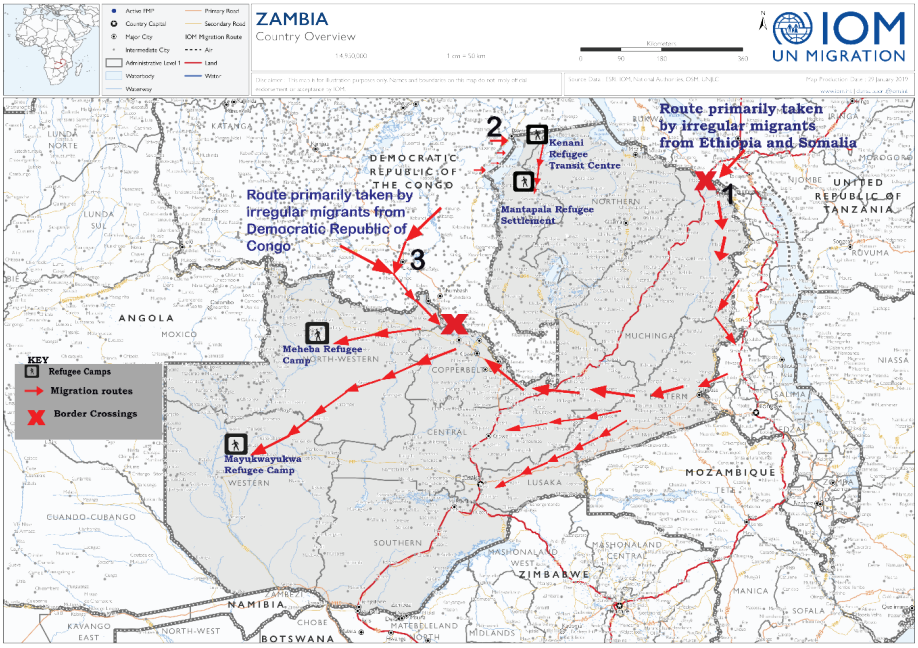
Notes: 1. "Others" includes Angolan, Bolivian, Bulgarian, Egyptian, Eritrean, Gambian, Kenyan, Namibian, Rwandan, Somalian and South African.
2. This includes data from the ZCS and authors' calculations.

A.13.1. Indications of irregular migration routes

Most irregular migrant flows into Zambia were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the East and Horn of Africa, Malawi and Mozambique. Migrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo typically transit through

Ndola to Lusaka, while those from the East and Horn of Africa use the Nakonde route, and those from Malawi and Mozambique use Chipata and Katete routes. A study conducted by IOM in 2013 showed that while some irregular migrants used Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements as transit points to enable them to pause and arrange the next leg of their journey, often onwards to South Africa, nationals from Ethiopia and Somalia did not typically use this option but instead sought refuge and transit assistance through their home community networks, often via compatriot residents in major cities and towns in Zambia, again with the eventual aim of reaching South Africa (IOM, 2013b).

Figure 28. Common routes and entry points used by irregular migrants to enter Zambia



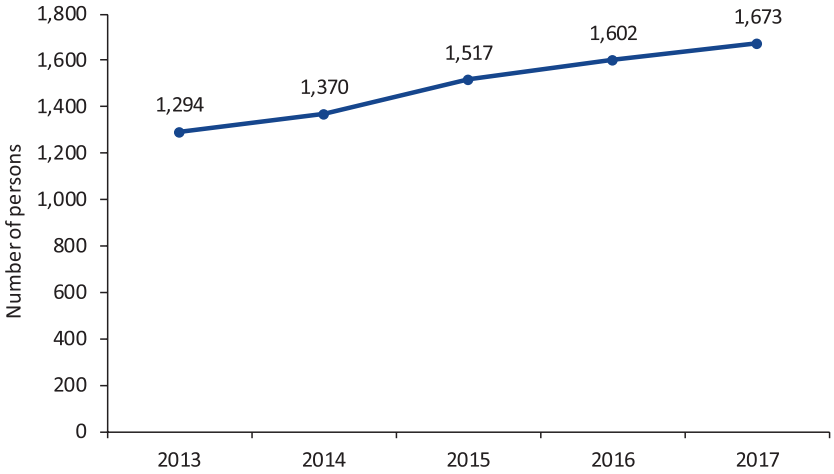
Source: IOM, 2019.

Notes:

1. The numbers on the map indicate the unique migration routes.
2. This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

In order to reduce irregular migration, the Department of Immigration denies persons entry into the country at the port of entry when they do not meet the requirements. Figure 29 shows a low and steady increase in persons denied entry into Zambia during the period 2013–2017. Reasons for refusal of entry included, among others, a lack of visa, insufficient funds and returning deportees.

Figure 29. Persons refused entry at ports of entry in Zambia, 2013–2017



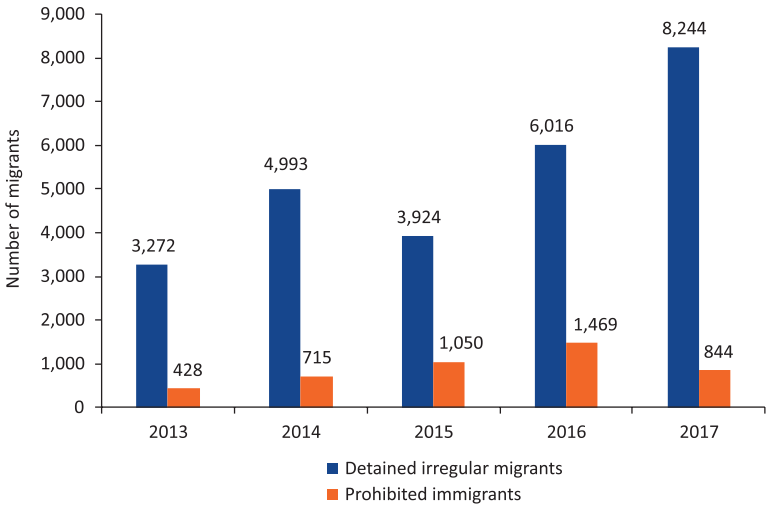
Source: Government of Zambia, 2013a, 2014, 2015a, 2016a, 2017a.

Note: Data was extracted and compiled by authors from various annual reports published by the Department of Immigration.

The Department of Immigration, in conjunction with other security wings of the Government of Zambia, such as the Zambia Police Service, conducts periodic operations to identify irregular immigrants within workplaces and residential areas of Zambia.

Figure 30 shows the distribution of migrants who were found with irregular immigration status present in the country in the period 2013–2017 as well as the number of irregular migrants who were detained. In general, this data indicates an increase in the incidence of irregular migrants as well as of irregular migrants who were detained. A detained migrant refers to a migrant deprived of liberty or confined in a closed place from which he or she is not permitted to leave at will, including, though not limited to, prisons or purpose-built detention, or holding centres or facilities (IOM, 2014). Migrants with regular immigration status may end up as irregular migrants after violating immigration laws, such as overstaying or deviating from the conditions governing their entry and stay in the country. Social, economic and political pressures in neighbouring countries are linked to increased irregular migration pressures on Zambia.

Figure 30. Irregular migrants found present in Zambia, 2013–2017

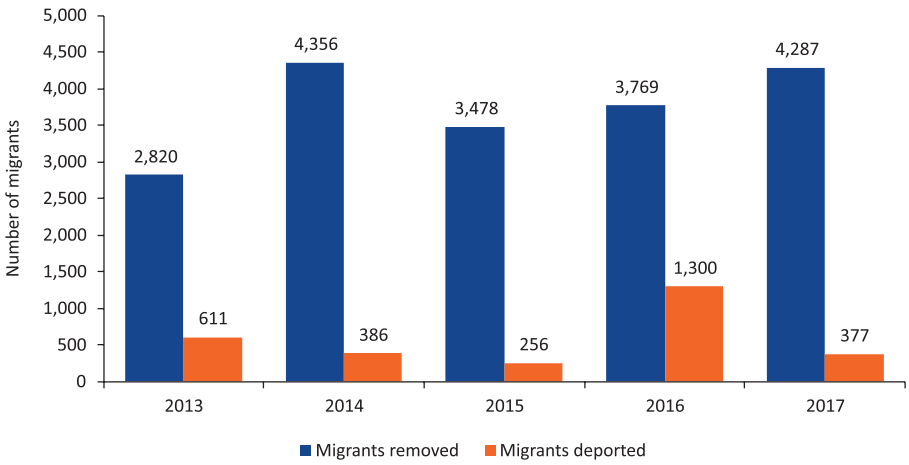


Source: Government of Zambia, 2013a, 2014, 2015a, 2016a, 2017a.

Note: Data was extracted and compiled by authors from various annual reports published by the Department of Immigration.

Figure 31 shows the migrants removed and deported in the period under review 2013–2017. In the same period, the Department of Immigration removed prohibited immigrants and deportees to their respective countries. These are immigrants that did not abide by the immigration laws.

Figure 31. Migrants removed and deported from Zambia, 2013–2017



Source: Government of Zambia, 2013a, 2014, 2015a, 2016a, 2017a.

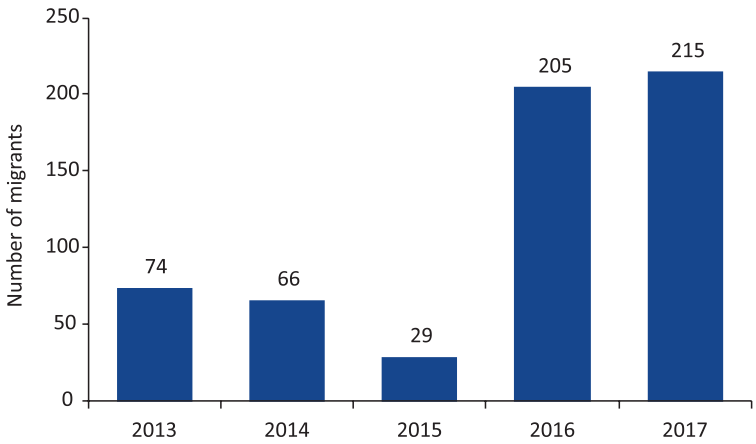
Note: Data was extracted and compiled by authors from various annual reports published by the Department of Immigration.

A.14. Stranded migrants

There is no formal or legal definition of "stranded migrants". However, stranded migrants can be described as people who leave their own countries for reasons unrelated to refugee status. Stranded migrants are unable or unwilling to return to their countries of origin, cannot regularize their status in the countries where they reside and do not have access to legal migration opportunities that would enable them to move on to another State (GMG, 2010).

The data on vulnerable migrants (including stranded migrants) is collected and managed through the IOM database – the Migration Management Operation System Application (MiMOSA). The data is stored on an individual case basis and by the type of assistance needed. Figure 32 shows the distribution of stranded migrants from 2013 to 2017. Since 2016, there had been an increase in the number of stranded migrants. This may be attributed to the fact that some migrants who entered Zambia did so regularly, but their immigration status became irregular while they were in the country, for example, because their visas had expired. Stranded migrants also include migrants who were transiting through Zambia and were denied entry into a third country, while others were irregular migrants who had been detained and, after serving their prison sentences, did not have the means to return to their countries of origin upon completion of their sentence periods.

Figure 32. Distribution of stranded migrants in Zambia, 2013–2017

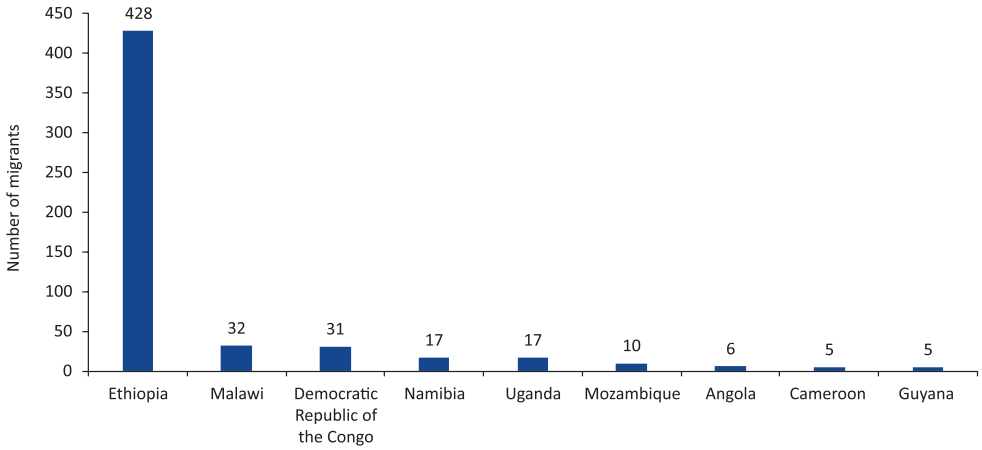


Source: Administrative data[13] on assisted vulnerable migrants, collected by IOM Zambia, July 2018.

[13] The data on vulnerable migrants (including stranded migrants) is collected and managed through the IOM database known as the Migration Management Operation System Application (MiMOSA). The data is stored on an individual case basis and by type of assistance needed.

Figure 33 shows the countries of origin for stranded migrants in the period 2013–2017. Ethiopia recorded the highest number of stranded migrants. Irregular migration is closely linked to stranded migrants; both phenomena pose challenges for the safety and well-being of migrants. For instance, in 2016, 19 of 76 Ethiopian males died due to asphyxia in a containerized truck along the Zambia–Democratic Republic of the Congo border. Upon discovery of this group by the authorities, the survivors were now stranded migrants as they had neither the documents nor the means to continue their journey or return to their country of origin (IOM, 2016a).

Figure 33. Countries of origin of stranded migrants in Zambia, 2013–2017



Source: Administrative data on assisted vulnerable migrants, collected by IOM Zambia, July 2018.

A.15. Human trafficking

Trafficking (otherwise known as human trafficking) means to recruit, transport, transfer, harbour, receive or obtain a person, within or across the territorial boundaries of Zambia, by means of (a) any threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; (b) abduction; (c) fraud or deception; (d) false or illegal adoption of a child contrary to the Adoption Act or any other written law; (e) the destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation or possession of any passport, immigration document or other official identification document of a person; (f) the abuse or threatened abuse of the law or legal process or any other form of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or (g) the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person for the purpose of exploitation[14] (Government of Zambia, 2008).

[14] Exploitation includes (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, including debt bondage or forced marriage; (b) sexual exploitation; (c) servitude; (d) forced labour; (e) child labour; and (f) the removal of body parts contrary to the Human Tissue Act.

People may be considered trafficking victims regardless of whether they were born into a state of servitude, were exploited in their home town, were transported to the exploitative situation, previously consented to work for a trafficker or participated in a crime as a direct result of being trafficked. At the heart of trafficking is the traffickers' goal of exploiting and enslaving their victims and the myriad of coercive and deceptive practices. Involuntary domestic servitude is a form of human trafficking found in unique circumstances such as work in a private residence, which creates distinct vulnerabilities for victims. It is a crime in which domestic workers are not free to leave their employment and are often abused and underpaid, if paid at all (United States Department of State, 2016b).

There is currently no one comprehensive and centralized repository of human trafficking data in Zambia. Data on human trafficking is collected by different institutions and from various sources within the country. Given the different foundations and purposes for data collection, data from these sources does not necessarily triangulate each other, while some are secondary sources, compiling data from other sources. Secondly, due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking, it is often underreported in both administrative data and surveys. The responsibility for collecting data on human trafficking lies with the National Committee on Human Trafficking.[15] Furthermore, the Government of the United States collects and collates data on human trafficking from various government departments and publishes annual Trafficking in Persons reports. The reports present statistics on human trafficking from these sources.

A.15.1. Persons convicted of human trafficking

Despite having a dedicated law on anti-human trafficking, few convictions have been secured in Zambia so far (Table 10). However, there was a spike in convictions in 2016, which could be attributed to concerted efforts that had been made in building the capacities of key stakeholders in case identification, reporting and referral.

[15] The committee consists of representatives of the ministries responsible for social services, gender, child development, local government, health, home affairs, labour and information, as well as the Department of Immigration, the Zambia Police Service, the Attorney General, IOM and a non-governmental organization (NGO) dealing with matters concerning children.

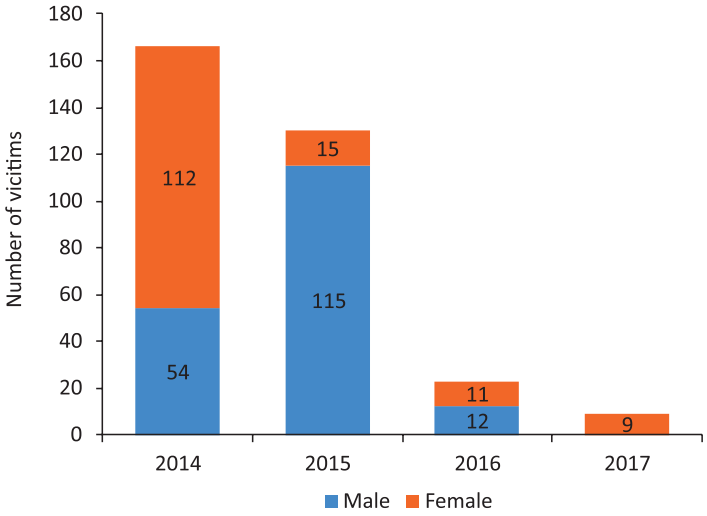
Table 10. Human trafficking convictions in Zambia, 2013–2017

Trafficking case	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Investigation	14	6	5	13	23	**61**
Prosecution	5	3	4	9	0	**21**
Conviction	1	0	1	5	0	**7**

Source: United States Department of State, 2013–2017.

Note: The data presented in the table was obtained from various *Trafficking in Persons Reports* (from 2013 to 2017) of the United States and compiled by the authors.

Figure 34. Number of victims of human trafficking in Zambia by sex, 2013–2017



Source: Zambia Police Service/Victim Support Unit 2013–2017 administrative data from the Occurrence Book (accessed 30 July 2018).

Table 11 shows the distribution of potential victims[16] and actual victims of human trafficking by country of origin. The major countries of origin for potential victims of trafficking were Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. With the aforementioned increased referral of cases from 2015 onwards, the number of victims of human trafficking also increased from this time. There was a higher number of male victims of human trafficking aged 18 years and above in 2015 compared with all the other years under review (Figure 34).

[16] A potential victim of trafficking is any person intercepted before exploitation occurs and is considered to be at risk of exploitation by traffickers should they reach their final destination.

Table 11. Potential and actual victims of trafficking in Zambia by country of origin, 2013–2017

Country of origin	Potential victims of trafficking		Actual victims of trafficking	
	Number of potential victims	%	Number of actual victims	%
Bulgaria	–	–	1	2.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51	28.0	17	42.5
Cyprus	–	–	1	2.5
Ethiopia	72	39.6	–	–
Kenya	–	–	1	2.5
Malawi	20	11.0	1	2.5
Nepal	–	–	2	5.0
Philippines	–	–	2	5.0
Rwanda	1	0.5	1	2.5
Somalia	13	7.1	2	5.0
United Republic of Tanzania	1	0.5	2	5.0
Uganda	4	2.2	1	2.5
Zambia	20	11.0	9	22.5
Total	**182**	**100.0**	**40**	**100.0**

Source: Authors' calculations based on data[17] collected by the Migrant Protection Assistance Programme of IOM Zambia.

Human trafficking and migration are usually linked because most detected victims of human trafficking are foreigners in the country of detection. Moreover, victims of human trafficking are often international migrants who have moved from one country to another (UNODC, 2016). Not all migrants are trafficked and not all trafficked persons are migrants. Migrants can be made vulnerable to trafficking during their journey, while in transit or at the destination because of their social vulnerability (OHCHR, 2016).

During the period 2013–2017, the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services registered and assisted a total of 166 victims of human trafficking. Children accounted for about 80 per cent of all the cases of human trafficking registered by the Department of Social Welfare. Children remain the single highest targets of traffickers; they are picked out for various reasons such as exploiting them for sex and other forms of exploitative labour, including domestic servitude. Overall, more males than females were trafficked (Table 12).

[17] The data on victims of trafficking is collected and managed through the MiMOSA Counter-Trafficking Module (CTM).

It should be noted that trafficking cases are difficult to detect as most cases are detected during immigration operations or as a result of immigration violations, with some cases being referred by community members of the victims of trafficking themselves. In addition to this, data on human trafficking in general is difficult to collect; hence, the trends may vary depending on the source of data and no one source of data is thought to be comprehensive.

Table 12. Number of victims of human trafficking in Zambia supported by the Zambian Department of Social Welfare by age and sex, 2013–2017

Age group	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0–4	1	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	4	6	20
5–9	2	5	10	3	1	2	0	0	16	2	41
10–14	0	2	3	10	1	2	15	1	5	5	44
15–17	0	0	1	5	1	2	10	2	6	0	27
Total	**3**	**10**	**16**	**21**	**3**	**7**	**25**	**3**	**31**	**13**	**132**

Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services/Department of Social Welfare administrative records on assisted vulnerable migrants (accessed 30 July 2018).

Box 1: Good practice – engaging survivors of human trafficking

- *Promote survivor empowerment and self-sufficiency*: Survivors of human trafficking should have access to services that are comprehensive, victim-centred and culturally appropriate, including long-term care, to promote autonomy. Additionally, survivors should have access to vocational training, skills development courses, financial counselling and educational scholarships.
- *Use a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach*: All engagement with survivors, as well as all anti-trafficking work, should incorporate a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach to minimize retraumatization and ensure an understanding of the impact of trauma on the individual.
- *Hire and compensate*: Survivors know first-hand how to improve anti-trafficking efforts and should be engaged and compensated for their expertise. It is important for agencies and organizations to create opportunities to consider employing survivors as staff members, consultants or trainers.
- *Incorporate input*: Government agencies, victim service providers (such as licensed health-care practitioners, social service providers and first responders among others), law enforcement agencies, non-profit organizations, and businesses should listen carefully to survivor recommendations and incorporate survivor input in both the design and implementation of anti-trafficking policies, programmes, trainings and advocacy efforts.
- *Protect confidentiality*: Agencies and organizations interacting with survivors should protect survivors' identities and privacy appropriately and establish policies and procedures on confidentiality.

Source: United States Department of State, 2017.

A.15.2. Smuggling of migrants

Smuggling refers to the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a country of which the person is not a national or permanent resident (Government of Zambia, 2008).

Migrant smuggling involves assisting and facilitating the movement of persons across international boundaries in contravention of the laws governing exit and entry into State territories. The smuggled person often actively seeks out the services of the smuggler and is aware of the criminal nature of the transaction. However, smuggled persons are often at high risk of becoming victims of trafficking while in transit or in the destination country due to their irregular migration status. Smuggling of migrants is always cross-border and does not, by definition, involve the exploitation of the migrant (UNODC, 2016).

A.16. Migrant children

Migrant children, as a distinct group with rights and needs that are not always covered by the categories of "child" or "migrant" alone, are all but invisible in data and policy approaches in Zambia at the current time. Children arriving, particularly if they arrive as a family, are often simply referenced as "dependents", whose status and entitlements rest on the categories into which their parents or guardians fall (IOM, 2017a). Both the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)[18] and the Anti-Human Trafficking Act[19] define a child as "a person under the age 18 years".

In Zambia, migrant children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their guardians, are at heightened risk of being trafficked. Information on migrant children is not routinely collected except as part of household surveys or censuses, where they are included as part of the family unit. No routine data is collected on unaccompanied and separated migrant children.

This document places particular focus on two subgroups of migrant children: unaccompanied and separated. Separated children are those who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore,

[18] See Article 1 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
[19] See Section 2 of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act (Act No. 11 of 2008 of the Laws of Zambia).

include children accompanied by other adult family members. On the other hand, unaccompanied children (also called unaccompanied minors) are those who have been separated from one and/or both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.[20] Such children are often found in mixed migration flows. Unaccompanied and separated migrant children are often collectively referred to as UASC (unaccompanied and separated children).

Article 9 of the CRC has specific relevance to unaccompanied and separated migrant children. According to this Article, a child should not be separated from his or her parents against his or her will, except when such separation is necessary in the best interests of the child. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party should, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental (dangerous) to the well-being of the child (UNGA, 1989).

Moreover, the Committee on the Rights of the Child drafted General Comment No. 6 (GC6) on the Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside Their Country of Origin (2005). Aside from defining unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), GC6 provides guiding principles such as emphasizing the need for confidentiality, non-discrimination, the search for long- and short-term solutions, access to services, care arrangements and safeguards, among others, for UASC.

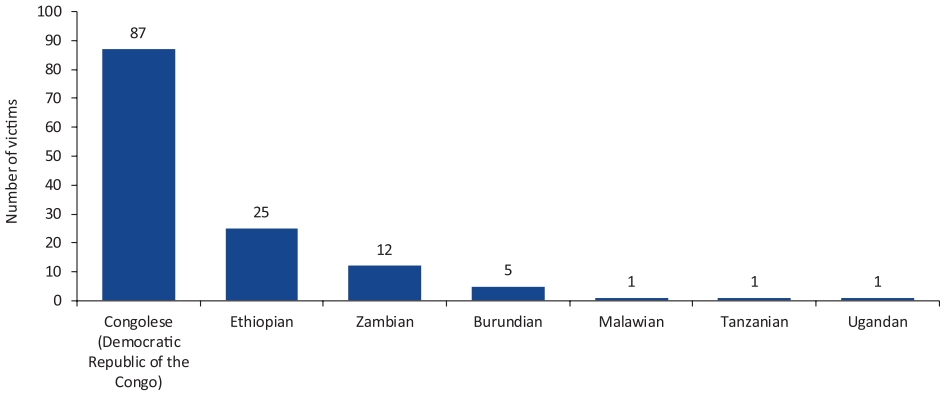
Trends of migration of vulnerable children and persons of concern in sub-Saharan Africa tend to take a direction of movement from the north to the south of the continent (Development Data, 2014).

Figure 35 shows the number of victims of human trafficking below 18 years by citizenship. The majority of the child victims of trafficking assisted by the Department of Social Welfare were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While not all migrant children, nor all UASC, are victims of human trafficking, this finding is consistent with an IOM study (IOM, 2013a), which showed that most vulnerable migrant children in host communities originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The research further showed that

[20] Committee on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of a Child: Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, General Comment No. 6 (2005).

most vulnerable children's intended final destination was Zambia (51.3%). This is on the basis that Zambia is perceived to offer a safe haven and shares a long and porous border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which facilitates largely mixed migration flows from therein.

Figure 35. Victims of human trafficking below 18 years by citizenship, 2013–2017



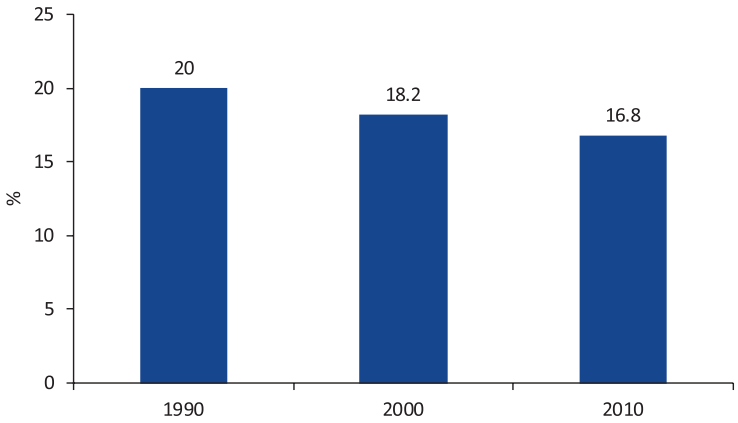
Source: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services/Department of Social Welfare administrative records on assisted vulnerable migrants (accessed 30 July 2018).

A.17. Internal migration

Internal migration refers to changes of residence within a country and is defined in terms of residential movements across administrative boundaries. This often includes the boundary or divisions of a province or district of a country (Central Statistical Office, 2015).

In Figure 36, the census data results show that of the total Zambian-born population in 2010, 16.8 per cent were enumerated in the districts other than the ones in which they were born. In the 2000 and 1990 censuses, internal migrants accounted for 18.2 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. There has been a steady decrease in rates of internal migration across the three census periods.

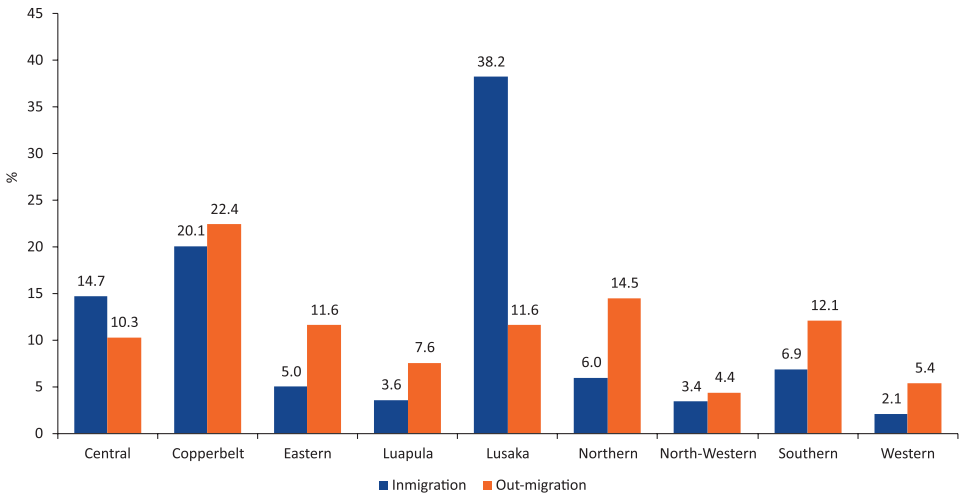
Figure 36. Percentage of internal migrants in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Figure 37 shows the percentage distribution of in-migrants and outmigrants by province in 2010. In Lusaka Province and Central Province, in-migration outstripped outmigration.

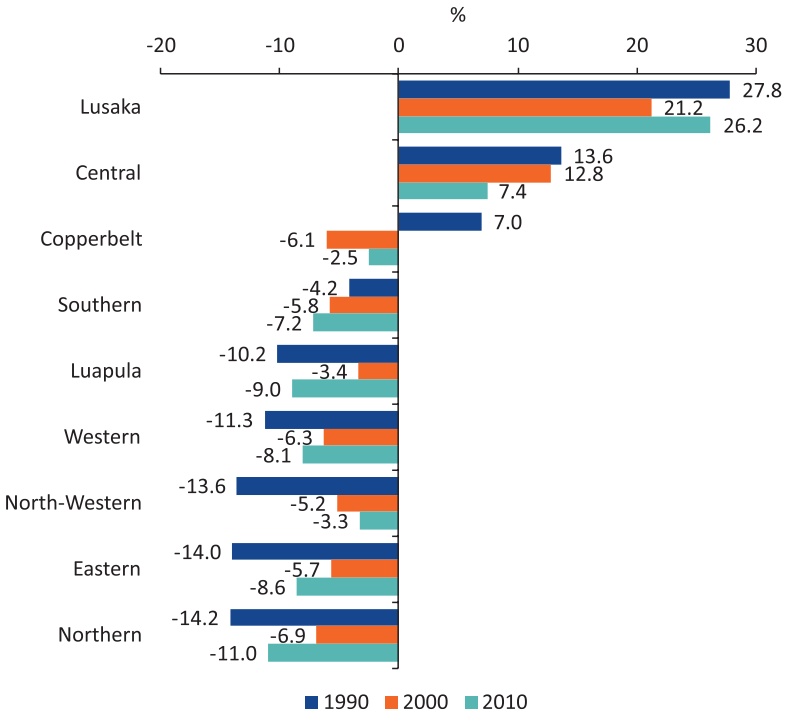
Figure 37. Percentage distribution of in-migration and outmigration in Zambia by province, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Figure 38 shows net migration by province. Only Lusaka Province and Central Province had positive net migration in the three census years 1990, 2000 and 2010. Despite the negative net effect on the rest of the provinces, there was a notable decline in the effect of outmigration on Copperbelt Province and North-Western Province.

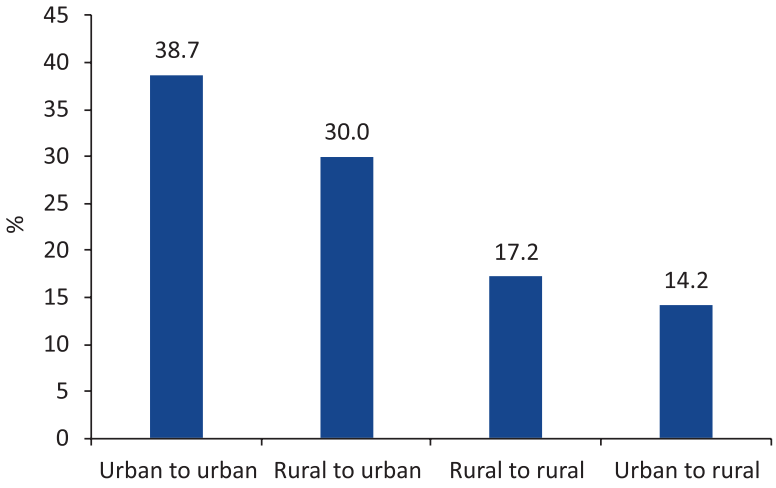
Figure 38. Distribution of net migration in Zambia by province, 1990, 2000 and 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

As shown in Figure 39, urban-to-urban movement was the most common internal migration flow at 38.7 per cent, while about 15 per cent of the movements were from urban to rural. Rural underdevelopment and centralized development planning are linked to flows skewed in favour of urban centres, which put increasing strain on services.

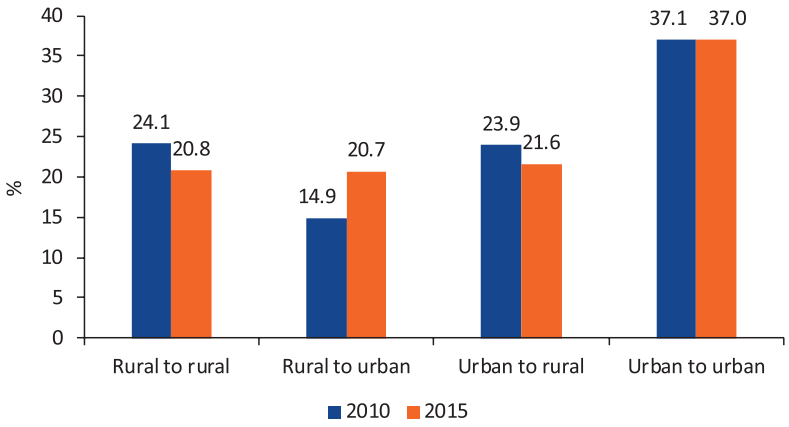
Figure 39. Percentage distribution of internal migrants in Zambia by type of migrant flows, 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

The LCMS is another source of data on internal migration. Figure 40 shows the distribution of internal migrants by direction of migration between 2010 and 2015. Urban-to-urban migration was highest in both survey years at around 37 per cent. Rural-to-urban migration flows showed an increase from 14.9 per cent in 2010 to 20.7 per cent in 2015. Rural-to-rural migration flows declined from 24.1 per cent in 2010 to 20.8 per cent in 2015.

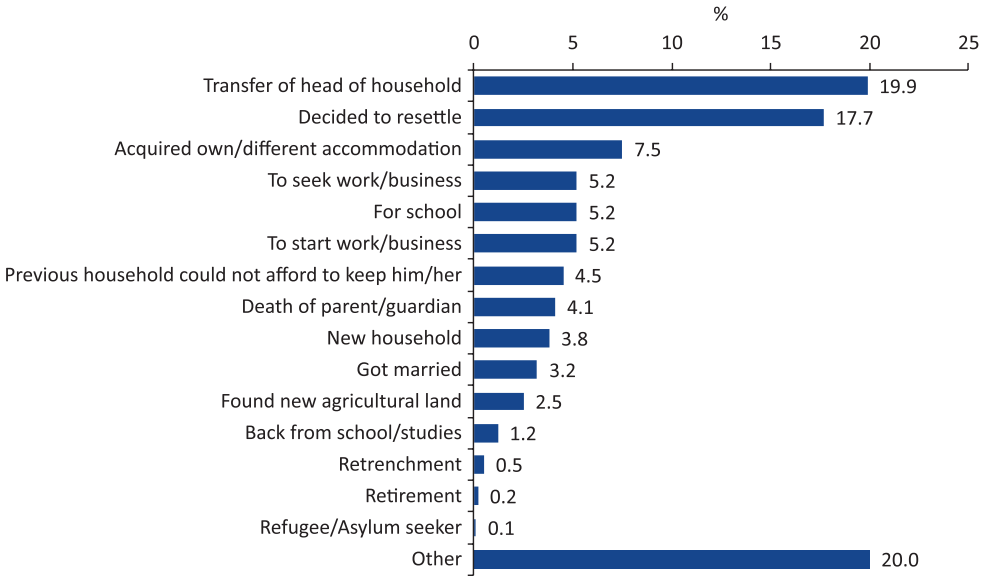
Figure 40. Distribution of individual internal migrants in Zambia by direction of migration flow, 2015



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2015.

Transfer of the head of household was the major reason for migrating, accounting for 19.9 per cent, followed by the decision to resettle, at 17.7 per cent, as shown in Figure 41.

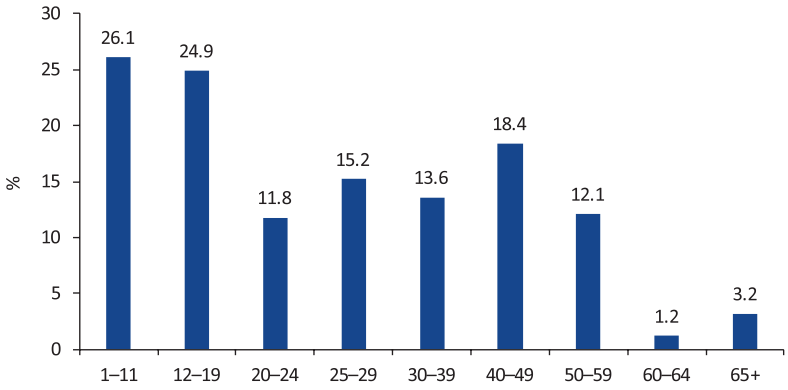
Figure 41. Percentage distribution of internal migrants in Zambia by reason for migration, 2015



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2015.

The transfer of the head of household had a spillover effect on the whole household as shown in Figure 42, with those of younger ages, presumably children or dependents of the head of household, tending to migrate alongside their breadwinners.

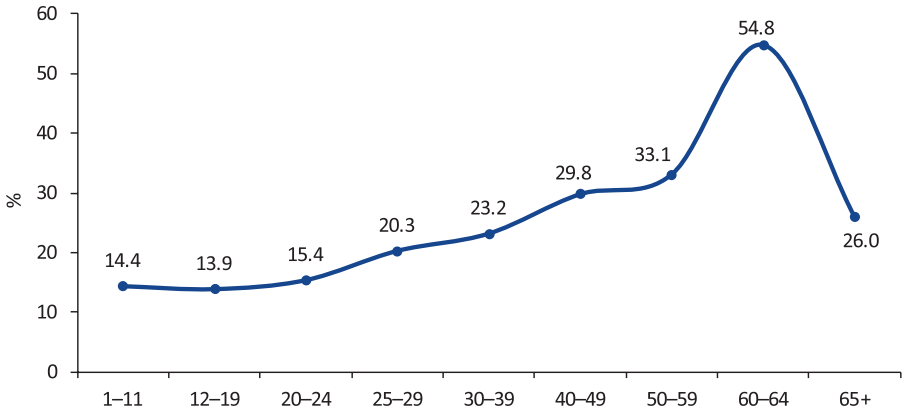
Figure 42. Individuals who migrated due to transfer of the head of household by age group



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2015.

The age group 60–64 years accounted for the highest number of those migrating for resettlement purposes. This period coincides with the time of retirement when people are moving to a place where they are likely to spend their retirement years (Figure 43).

Figure 43. Individuals who migrated for purposes of resettling by age group



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2015.

A.17.1. Urbanization

Migration is a significant contributor to urban growth and the urbanization process, as people move in search of social and economic opportunities and as a result of environmental deterioration (Awumbila, 2017).

At the time of writing this report, there were efforts by the Government of Zambia to develop an urbanization policy. This is to acknowledge that urbanization can present opportunities and challenges. The policy is designed to holistically consider these dynamics.

Table 13 shows that the urban population in Zambia increased from 2,948,872 in 1990 to 3,426,862 in 2000 to 5,173,450 persons in 2010. However, in terms of percentage of the total population growth, urban population accounted for 38 per cent in 1990, which declined to 34.7 per cent in 2000 and increased to 39.5 per cent in 2010. Both the national and urban populations almost doubled in 20 years between the 1990 and the 2010 censuses.

This seems to reflect broader regional patterns. Evidence shows that although Africa is still the least urbanized continent in the world, its urbanization rates are among the highest, with Southern Africa (where Zambia is located) being the most urbanized region of the continent (UNECA, 2017). Growing urbanization has been driven largely by rural-to-urban migration, particularly of youth,[21] who often move to the cities in search of economic opportunities. Population growth in the urban areas puts pressure on cities' infrastructure and social services (ZIPAR, 2011).

Table 13. Number and percentage distribution of urban population in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Census year	National population	Annual growth rate of national population (%)	Total urban population	Urban population as a percentage of total population (%)
1990	7,759,167	3.2	2,948,872	38.0
2000	9,885,591	2.5	3,426,862	34.7
2010	13,092,666	2.8	5,173,450	39.5

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

A.18. Internal displacements

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to, avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (OHCHR, 1998).

In view of the above, the Government of Zambia developed the "Guidelines for the Compensation and Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons" (Government of Zambia, 2013b) that are intended to provide a mechanism for responding to the needs of IDPs. The guidelines identify rights and guarantees that are relevant to the protection of persons affected by internal displacement, including provisions for their protection and assistance during times of displacement, as well as during return, resettlement and/or reintegration (Government of Zambia, 2013b). Zambia is a signatory to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention, which it ratified on 6 December 2010.

[21] According to the 2015 National Youth Policy, "youth" refers to a person aged between 15 and 35 years (Government of Zambia, 2015c).

In Zambia, the leading causes of internal displacement typically include natural and human-induced disasters, land disputes, development projects, encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities, conflicts along national border areas and differences in social/religious affiliations.

Zambia has recorded relatively few and limited incidents of internal displacement in recent times. Historically, the most extensive and documented incidents of internal displacement occurred in the 1950s during the construction of Kariba Dam along Zambezi River. This project resulted in the large displacement of both human and animal life upstream of the dam wall. Between 2013 and 2016, three major internal displacements occurred in the country (Table 14).

Table 14. Cases of internal displacement in Zambia, 2013–2016

Year of displacement	Number of displaced persons	Number of displaced households	Cause of displacement	Region of displacement	Solution
2013	3,432	572	Development project	Solwezi, Kalumbila Mine	Resettled in an area identified by the developer
2015	918	153	Encroachment	Kitwe, Mindolo area	Camped for three months and later resettled in an area identified by the local authority
2016	266	85	Post-election violence	Namwala mainly from fishing camps	Resettled in different parts of the country
Total	**4,616**	**810**	–	–	–

Source: Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) administrative data on people who changed their residence within the country involuntarily (accessed 30 July 2018).

The Government of Zambia, through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), under the Office of the Vice President, has been working with local leaders to identify populations living in hazard-prone areas (mainly flood-prone) with a view to relocating them to higher, less hazard-prone land to prevent incidents of population displacement due to natural hazards.

A.19. Tourism

Tourism is an emerging form of temporary migration with a growing global trend. The distinction between migration and tourism is becoming less clear, with some people travelling as tourists while exploring potential migration destinations. Whether the initial intention is temporary or permanent movement, some migrants become settlers (Castle, de Haas and Miller, 2014).

Between 2013 and 2015, the majority of Zambia's tourists were from within the continent (Table 15). The tourism sector is closely linked to developments in other sectors. For instance, sociopolitical instability has a ripple effect on the economy, while the tourism sector responds positively to technological advancements, including the ease of doing business. Zambia is one of the front-line countries in introducing electronic visa application processes, which serves to stimulate the tourism sector.

Table 15. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by continent, 2013–2015

Continent	2013		2014		2015	
	Number of tourists	%	Number of tourists	%	Number of tourists	%
Africa	720,465	78.8	731,507	77.2	710,062	76.2
Europe	78,542	8.6	78,074	8.2	88,554	9.5
Americas	41,171	4.5	44,647	4.7	49,028	5.3
Australia	10,136	1.1	11,201	1.2	12,363	1.3
Asia	64,262	7.0	81,540	8.6	71,775	7.7
Total	**914,576**	**100.0**	**946,969**	**100.0**	**931,782**	**100.0**

Source: Government of Zambia, 2015b.

Moreover, within the continent, Zambia is a tourism destination of choice for many of its neighbours (Table 16). Regional tourism is often a neglected aspect of planning and policymaking of many governments, with most attempts targeted at the overseas market. However, these findings demonstrate the need for concerted efforts by national governments to strengthen bilateral engagements to promote regional tourism.

Table 16. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by top 10 African markets, 2014 and 2015

Ranking	2014		2015	
	Country	Number of tourists	Country	Number of tourists
1	United Republic of Tanzania	219,215	Zimbabwe	225,527
2	Zimbabwe	208,962	United Republic of Tanzania	166,833
3	South Africa	98,216	Democratic Republic of the Congo	96,201
4	Democratic Republic of the Congo	89,796	South Africa	94,030
5	Malawi	29,579	Malawi	31,539
6	Namibia	16,742	Namibia	22,311
7	Botswana	13,825	Uganda	15,120
8	Kenya	11,337	Botswana	14,968
9	Mozambique	6,697	Kenya	10,190
10	Rwanda	3,498	Mozambique	8,242

Source: Government of Zambia, 2015b.

The United States and the United Kingdom were the leading overseas markets for tourist arrivals in Zambia (Table 17) between 2014 and 2015. The introduction of various products, such as the e-visa and the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) UniVisa,[22] may be contributing to the positive performance of the tourism sector especially for the overseas market, where the ease of securing visas is an important consideration in the choice of a tourism destination.

Table 17. Tourist arrivals in Zambia by top 10 overseas markets, 2014 and 2015

Ranking	Country	2014		2015	
		Number of tourists	%	Number of tourists	%
1	United States	32,625	20.8	38,496	23.5
2	United Kingdom	31,280	20.0	36,997	22.6
3	India	21,117	13.5	25,517	15.6
4	China	30,831	19.7	20,648	12.6
5	Australia	11,201	7.2	10,193	6.2
6	Japan	7,539	4.8	8,742	5.3
7	Germany	7,638	4.9	8,025	4.9
8	Canada	6,202	4.0	6,310	3.8
9	France	4,562	2.9	4,861	3.0
10	Italy	3,617	2.3	4,165	2.5
	Total	**156,612**	**100.0**	**163,954**	**100.0**

Source: Government of Zambia, 2015b.

[22] The Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) UniVisa is a pilot project with the aim of facilitating easy movement of tourists between Zambia and Zimbabwe in pursuance of regional economic development through tourism.

PART B: IMPACT OF MIGRATION

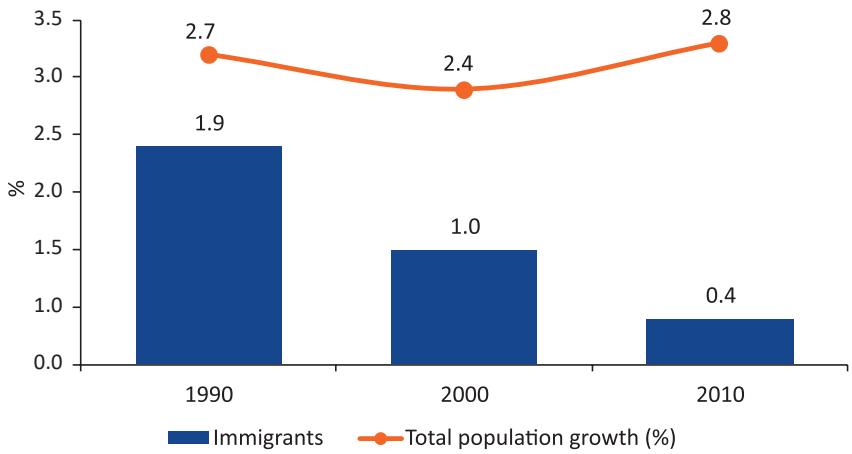
Migration is influenced by various factors including economic, social, demographic, cultural and environmental factors. In turn, these factors are impacted by migration. This section discusses the impact of migration in the context of population change, economic development, employment and labour market, social development, gender, health, environment and tourism.

B.1. Migration and population change

Demographic change is a result of three occurrences in the population, namely births, deaths and migration. As development policies are usually aligned with administrative structures, knowing the distribution of migrants present in a particular administrative area is important for the integration of migrants in development plans at different levels. This helps to maximize the development potential of migration as well as to address migration-related challenges.

Figure 44 shows the percentage of immigrants against the total population growth rate in three consecutive census years in Zambia, namely 1990, 2000 and 2010. Immigration has not been a significant factor in the overall population growth in the country.

Figure 44. Percentage of immigrants and total population growth in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Table 18 shows the percentage distribution of the immigrant population by province. In all the three census years, North-Western Province had the highest proportion of immigrants. North-Western hosts the country's largest refugee settlement (Meheba), while the increase in mining activities in this province could also be a pull factor for foreign migrant workers. Lusaka Province was ranked second, followed by Western Province.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of immigrant population in Zambia by province, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Province	1990	2000	2010
Eastern	3.1	0.5	0.0
Northern	0.5	0.5	0.1
Luapula	1.1	0.9	0.1
Southern	0.7	0.2	0.1
Central	1.5	0.5	0.3
Copperbelt	1.8	0.6	0.4
Western	2.4	1.9	0.5
Lusaka	2.8	1.1	0.8
North-Western	4.3	5.4	1.1
Total	**1.9**	**1.0**	**0.4**

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

B.2. Migration and economic development

B.2.1. Zambia's Economic Outlook (2013–2017)

In 2013, Zambia's real GDP growth continued to be positive at 6.4 per cent. This was lower than the 7.3 per cent growth recorded in 2012 mainly on account of a decline in agricultural output, as well as a slowdown in the manufacturing and construction sectors (Zambia Ministry of Finance, 2013).

The economy experienced turbulence in the first half of 2013 when the Zambian kwacha (national currency) depreciated sharply against the US dollar (USD) and other currencies, and inflation pressure increased. However, in response to policy actions, the kwacha stabilized subsequently and regained about half of the lost value and inflation pressure also ebbed.

The real GDP growth rate slowed to 6.0 per cent in 2014 from 6.7 per cent in 2013. This was largely driven by strong growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors, coupled with positive performance in the manufacturing, transport, storage and communications sectors. The construction and hospitality industries also aided growth. However, the mining sector recorded negative growth due to a decline in copper production as a result of operational challenges at some mines (Zambia Ministry of Finance, 2015). Since Zambia's economy is heavily dependent on the mining sector, the negative growth in this sector affects the overall economy; hence, the decline in the GDP.

In 2016, the Zambian economy faced slower growth than in the preceding years. Tough global conditions combined with domestic challenges, including power outages and tight liquidity, characterized the economy. The monetary policy helped moderate inflation and supported exchange rate stability (World Bank, 2016a).

B.2.2. Remittances

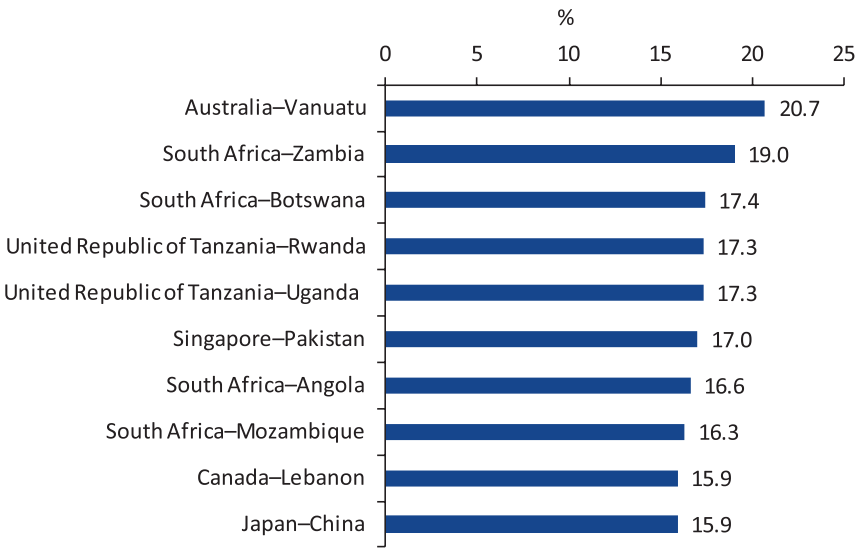
Migrants' financial capital (officially recorded remittances) are a source of foreign exchange that contributes to recipient countries' macroeconomic stability. At a micro level, remittances constitute a supplementary source of household income that allows basic necessities to be afforded. Because they stimulate consumption, remittances can have multiplier effects on local economies. However, it has also been argued that because remittances are private funds, influencing the choices of senders and recipients regarding transfer channels and remittances' utilization is challenging (UNDP, 2011).

Remittances have the potential to contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation through increased consumption, savings and investment that is conditional on the context of the recipient country. In Zambia, the importance of remittances is evidenced by the numerous money transfer institutions in both formal and informal sectors as well as the rapid increases in both international and local remittances. With electronic money transfer services provided by mobile telephone service providers, the domestic money transfer system has received a boost (Sichoongwe, 2015).

Figure 45 shows the highest cost corridors of sending remittances globally in 2016. Evidence shows that the cost of remittances is high in sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific Island countries as compared with the costs in other regions. In 2016, Zambia was ranked second among the top 10 highest cost corridors for receiving remittances. It costs 19 per cent or USD 38 to send USD 200 from

South Africa to Zambia (World Bank, 2016b). The high cost of remittances has a negative impact on the willingness of people to send their money through official channels or to even send at all.

Figure 45. Highest cost corridors of sending remittances for USD 200



Source: World Bank, 2016b.

Figure 46 shows remittance inflows, outflows and net amount in million Zambian kwacha. In 2013, the net flow of remittances was -126.86 million. This trend has a potential negative impact on the economic activities of the country as remittance outflows were more than remittance inflows.

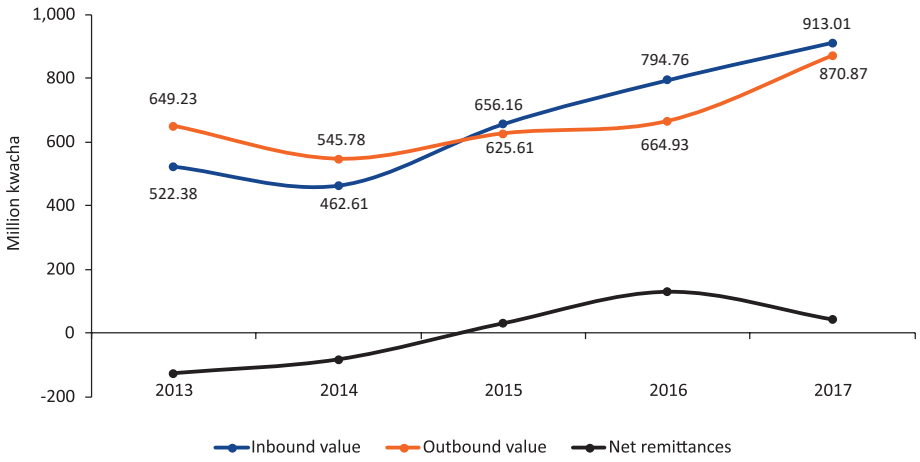
The slowdown or drop in remittance flows is likely to increase the volatility of the national output (the quantity of goods and services produced in a given period), which is likely to have adverse welfare effects on the country. The loss of income from remittances is likely to hit the poorest the hardest, as these flows are typically used to purchase consumption goods as well as to complement limited public social insurance.[23] However, since 2015, inflows had been outstripping outflows, reaching a high of 913.01 million kwacha in 2017. This trend is potentially beneficial for the domestic economy, as positive net remittance inflows can positively contribute to increasing the foreign exchange in the country.

[23] See www.zambian-economist.com/2009/05/importance-of-remittances.html.

Financial inclusion has increased in recent years. In late 2011, mobile network operators started offering mobile money services to pay utilities and other bills, make relatively small domestic money transfers and purchase cell phone airtime. The increase in cell phone use even in rural areas, as well as the growing popularity of cash-transfer and payment services, demonstrates users' willingness to use technologies (World Bank, 2014).

In 2015, the Bank of Zambia authorized mobile money service providers to undertake cross-border mobile money remittances. Further, the Bank of Zambia and other stakeholders started to work on the implementation of retail cross-border payment streams under the SADC (Bank of Zambia, 2015). Mobile money service providers increase reach of financial services to the rural and hard-to-reach unbanked communities that would benefit most from remittances.

Figure 46. Remittance inflows, outflows and net, 2013–2017



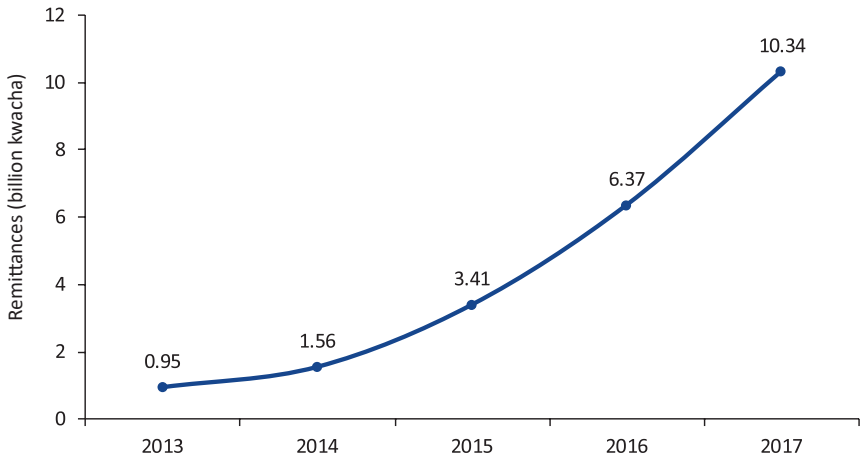
Source: Bank of Zambia, 2015; Ministry of Finance, 2013 and 2015.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the Bank of Zambia and the Ministry of Finance (compiled 30 July 2018).

Domestic remittances increased from 0.95 billion kwacha in 2013 to 10.34 billion kwacha in 2017 (Figure 47). This can be attributed to the increasing number of mobile money transfer and electronic banking (e-banking) services within and across financial institutions. Domestic remittances have the potential to stimulate development in rural areas. Rural development would, in turn, provide an alternative to rural-to-urban migration or international migration where often the major push factors are economic.

According to the Bank of Zambia, the local remittances market recorded an increase of 118.6 per cent in the value of transactions processed to 3,409.3 million kwacha in 2015 from 1,559.6 million kwacha reported in 2014. Similarly, the volume of transactions increased by 161.8 per cent to 24,835,333 transactions from 9,484,650 transactions recorded in 2014. The increase in both value and volumes was on account of increased competition due to the growth of mobile phone-based person-to-person fund transfers. The value of transactions processed through the mobile money (e-money) platform increased by 58.7 per cent to 2,498.5 million kwacha in 2015 from 1,574.4 million kwacha in 2014. Similarly, the volume of transactions increased by 80.5 per cent to 63,985,618 from 35,457,948. The increase in both value and volume of transactions is mainly attributed to the increase in mobile utility payments and airtime purchases (Bank of Zambia, 2015). This demonstrates that establishing a competitive environment among the players in the financial sector can necessitate competition, variety and cost effectiveness for sending and receiving remittances.

Figure 47. Domestic remittance trends, 2013–2017

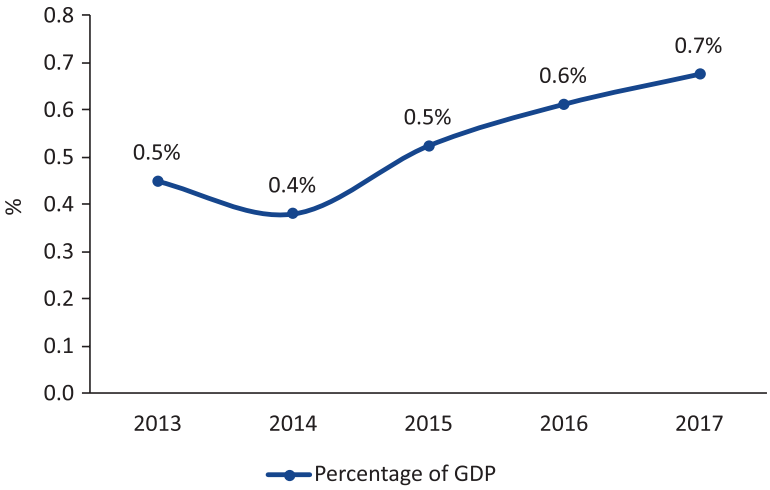


Source: Bank of Zambia, 2015; Ministry of Finance, 2013 and 2015.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the Bank of Zambia and the Ministry of Finance (compiled 30 July 2018).

The percentage contribution of inbound remittances to GDP growth was highest in 2017 at 0.7 per cent and lowest in 2014 at 0.4 per cent. While the impact of remittances on GDP is currently marginal, there is potential for growth over time.

Figure 48. Inbound remittances as percentage of GDP, 2013–2017



Source: Bank of Zambia, 2015; Ministry of Finance, 2013 and 2015.

Note: Authors' calculations based on data from the Bank of Zambia and the Ministry of Finance (compiled 30 July 2018).

B.3. Migration, employment and the labour market

Employment is one of the main motives for migrants to come to Zambia, as evidenced by the fact that the Employment Permit constitutes the highest number of permits issued by the Department of Immigration (Figure 8). The copper industry plays a central role in the Zambian economy, accounting for a large part of the total exports and GDP. The mining sector has attracted labour migration directly by creating job opportunities and indirectly by contributing to the economic development of the mining cities and the economy as a whole (ILO, 2016).

B.4. Migration and social development

The well-being of migrants largely depends on the availability of work generating a decent income, a clear and secure legal status, access to social services, access to social and health protection, and their participation in society. Together with a decent job and a decent income, a clear and secure legal status is a critical component of the social condition and well-being of migrants. A temporary residence permit or work contract is normally sufficient to provide legal security to short-term migrants (UN DESA, 2004).

More than 65 per cent of permits issued by the Department of Immigration were work-related permits (Employment and Temporary Employment permits) (Figure 8). This is the only legal basis on which migrants can participate in economic activities as granted in the permit; otherwise, it becomes illegal to engage in economic activities other than those granted in the permit.

Zambia has a non-discriminatory approach to accessing health-care services for all people in the country. The Constitution of Zambia and the National Health Policy promote an equitable provision of health-care services across the population. In addition, the Zambia National Health Act provides for the right to health care for all.

Education and migration are linked by a complex two-way relationship. The first kind of interaction consists of the various direct and indirect impacts that education has on migration. Education is recognized as a driver of migration as it creates openness to as well as opportunities for employment abroad. The second kind of interaction consists of the many ways in which migration impacts education in both the origin and destination populations. Not all migrants settle for a lifetime in the destination country; some migrants who leave for educational reasons return to their homeland and others remain in the country to which they migrated. Return migrants bring back to their home country an experience and education that they gained in the host country, a mechanism by which international migration contributes to building human capital (Fargues, 2019).

The 2010 census data shows an increasing percentage of immigrants with tertiary-level education (Figure 6). All things being equal, if these migrants are engaged in formal economic activities, they will contribute to the economy in taxes and social involvement. If their migration is well managed, they can also contribute to skills transfer within Zambia.

Zambia is among the countries where the emigration rate of highly educated migrants has increased by more than 10 per cent since 2000. The health sector was the most significantly affected by the human resource outflow (doctors and nurses) to the point of near collapse of the health system. This is an indication of the selectivity of migration by educational attainment (UN DESA and OECD, 2013; Makasa, 2008). A survey[24] of Zambians in the diaspora revealed

[24] The study "Zambian Diaspora Survey 2011: Report Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora Engagement Framework for Zambia" was conducted as a direct response to calls from several stakeholders, including government partners, for detailed information on the diaspora that will enable the formulation of informed policies and related action.

that Zambian emigrants were found to be highly skilled, with a minimum of bachelor's degree level of education. It was reported that 16 per cent were health professionals, 12.3 per cent were professionals in the financial sector, 11 per cent were engineering professionals, and 10 per cent were information and communications technology (ICT) professionals, among others (Government of Zambia, 2011). The non-return of these highly educated emigrants implies a possible loss to the sending country (Zambia, in this case) against the cost covered on their education (public-funded programmes), while the country of destination will receive the benefits.

B.4.1. Social integration of migrants

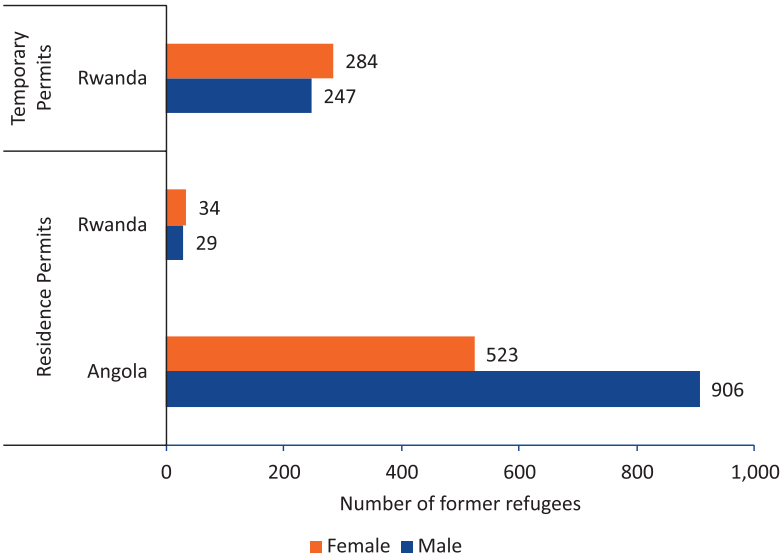
Social integration is a process by which migrants are integrated into host communities and are issued with documentation, such as Residence Permits, which allows them to enjoy many of the same rights as citizens. Furthermore, Zambian law makes provision for non-nationals to acquire citizenship through various means such as having been resident in Zambia over a continuous period of 10 years.

As part of durable solutions for refugee populations, Zambia has provided local integration to Angolan and Rwandan former refugees whose refugee status has ceased. Cessation clauses are built into the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 Organization of African Unity Refugee Convention. They provide for refugee status to end once fundamental and durable changes have taken place in the country of origin and the circumstances that led to flight no longer exist (*UN News*, 2013).

Figure 49 shows the number of former refugees issued with Residence Permits who will be assisted to socially integrate alongside Zambian nationals. There were more Angolan former refugees issued with Residence Permits as compared with their Rwandan counterparts. This could be attributed to the high number of Angolans registered than their Rwandan counterparts and the ease of acquiring the necessary documentation to regularize their status.

Generally, Zambia has a history of peaceful coexistence with other nationals in the communities. However, periodically, sporadic acts of xenophobic violence have flared up (Nthanda, 2016).

Figure 49. Cumulative distribution of former refugees locally integrated in Zambia by sex and nationality, 2013–2017



Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

B.5. Migration and gender

A gender perspective to migration is necessary because gender affects all aspects of the migration experience of both women and men. A gender perspective to migration takes into account the specific needs of women and men and aims to reduce inequalities to enable the full enjoyment of human rights for both sexes.

Gender disparities were observed in education attendance and labour issues between migrant males and females. Education attendance among female migrants in Zambia declined after the primary level (Figure 6). Female migrants were more represented in unpaid and unskilled work, while their male counterparts dominated paid skilled work. Disparities were also noted in industry employment where males were the most represented across all industries, but female migrants were confined to a few industries, such as wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and education (Figure 12). Similarly, low-skill occupations were dominated by female migrants (Figure 13).

Migrant males were more prone to be victims of trafficking than females. This is likely due to societal pressure on men to provide for their families, and, in the absence of economic prospects in their communities, they are likely to be lured into trafficking networks by false promises.

Informal cross-border trade is worth discussing with regard to migration and gender issues in this sector. Informal cross-border trade is a major feature of Africa's economic and social landscape. In Zambia, thousands of traders cross the country's borders every day, bringing in revenues from informal trade (World Bank, 2013). Women are the majority of informal traders who at times cannot fully exercise their rights. The gender inequalities in informal trade sector affect the way in which women make their living. Some of the gender-related concerns include the socioeconomic status of women which affects their ability to start a business, access finance and credit, and enter into binding contractual agreements. Security is also a concern, as informal trade contains a large degree of travel both within the country as well as across the borders. When women travel to try and get these goods, they are susceptible and vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse (FOCCISA, 2018).

Rural-to-rural migration is more prevalent among female migrants than among males. Conversely, for male migrants, urban-to-urban and rural-to-urban movements have a higher prevalence than for female migrants (Cattaneo and Robinson, 2019).[25] In a study[26] that sought to analyse internal migration in Lusaka Province from a gender perspective, it was found that more females (42%) than males (40%) migrated to Lusaka. There was a wide gender gap between males and females who migrated to Lusaka in search of employment – 72 per cent male migrants were either employers or employees compared with 28 per cent female migrants. It was suggested that women empowerment in self-employment should be enhanced (Thankian, 2015).

Gender inequality in the country of origin can be a motivating factor behind women's migration, including limited employment opportunities for women and limited protection from gender-based violence (GBV), among other factors. Gender inequalities and other related factors may be important drivers of migration. Sometimes families choose to send a female family member abroad due to the idealized conception of women as more likely to sacrifice their own well-being for that of their families. Other women emigrate to escape domestic violence, unhappy marriages or pressure to marry, as well as to pursue opportunities (Petrozziello, 2013).

[25] The study used the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) data to analyse internal migration flows between rural and urban areas in developing countries.

[26] K. Thankian, Does gender matter in migration: An analysis of the characteristics of internal migration in to Lusaka Province, Zambia, *Journal of Social Economics*, 3(1):29–35 (2016).

B.6. Human rights and migrant protection

Under Principle 1[27] of the IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), it is emphasized that humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. This entails protecting the rights of individuals by ensuring adherence to the principles of equality and non-discrimination and ensuring access to protection (IOM, 2016b). Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" (UNGA, 1948).

Human rights, as they are guaranteed in both national and international laws, have an essential role in protecting migrants. The Global Migration Group[28] (GMG) recalled that "the fundamental rights of all persons, regardless of their migration status, include:

- The right to life, liberty and security of the person and to be free from arbitrary arrest or detention, and the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution;
- The right to be free from discrimination based on race, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, or other status;
- The right to be protected from abuse and exploitation, to be free from slavery, and from involuntary servitude, and to be free from torture and from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- The right to a fair trial and to legal redress;
- The right to protection of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health, an adequate standard of living, social security, adequate housing, education, and just and favourable conditions of work; and
- Other human rights as guaranteed by the international human rights instruments to which the State is party and by customary international law."

All these rights are human rights to which all persons, without exception, are entitled (ICJ, 2014).

[27] Principle 1: Adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights.

[28] The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank and the United Nations Regional Commissions.

If migrants lack access to human rights, their ability to benefit from migration is compromised, as is their potential contribution to the development of the societies in which they live or with which they are connected. Protecting human rights is important in order to promote the social inclusion and integration of migrants, thus enabling them to lead economically productive as well as culturally and socially enriching lives.[29]

There are various categories of vulnerable migrants who may require protection and assistance including refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking (including presumed and potential trafficked persons), UASC, stranded migrants, stateless migrants and other vulnerable migrants who may have humanitarian and other needs.

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) is an approach to migration management aiming at orderly and humane return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin.[30] Reintegration is intended to provide for the beneficiaries (e.g. UASC, victims of trafficking, stateless persons) safe, dignified and sustainable reinsertion into society and normalized life (IOM, 2012b).

B.7. Migration and health

As the world becomes more interconnected with unprecedented migration and human mobility, a health threat present in the most remote corner of the world has a real probability of becoming a health threat to the rest of the world. Through globalization, trade and travel, infectious diseases now spread faster and farther (IOM, 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) classified Zambia to be at risk of importation of cases of Ebola virus disease from the ongoing epidemic of the disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the heightened transmission of the virus in North Kivu and Ituri provinces. The WHO Regional Office for Africa is supporting the 10 countries (including Zambia) bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo to heighten vigilance by strengthening capacity for preventing, detecting, investigating and responding quickly to potential Ebola threats.[31]

[29] See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/MigrationHR_improvingHR_Report.pdf.
[30] See www.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration.
[31] See www.afro.who.int/news/zambia-heightens-its-capacity-preventing-and-responding-threat-outbreak-ebola-virus-disease.

Although mobility in itself is not a risk factor for diseases, the conditions surrounding the migration process increase migrants' vulnerability to ill health. Due to their mobility, migrants have sporadic access to health care or no access at all (Eastern African Community, 2015). Migrants travel with their health profiles, values and beliefs, reflecting the socioeconomic and cultural background and the disease prevalence of their communities of origin. Such profiles and beliefs can be different from those of the host communities and may have an impact on the health and related services of the host communities as well as on migrants' health and their usage of health services. Migrants may introduce conditions into host communities and/or can acquire conditions while migrating or residing in host communities (WHO, 2010).

Recent outbreaks of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF), cholera and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and their rapid spread across countries, regions and continents, have served to highlight the increasing role of migration as a major social determinant of health. In response to this growing recognition of the role of migration in health, the World Health Assembly has responded by passing resolutions on the health of migrants, aimed at stimulating State and inter-State action in safeguarding migrants' right to health. Furthermore, IOM has developed a framework – Health, Border and Mobility Management (HBMM) – which focuses on strengthening State capacities to anticipate and respond to the mobility dimensions of communicable diseases. Health is essentially supposed to be enjoyed by all individuals regardless of sex, race, colour or status. In fact, health is a fundamental right of all human beings (WHO, 1948).

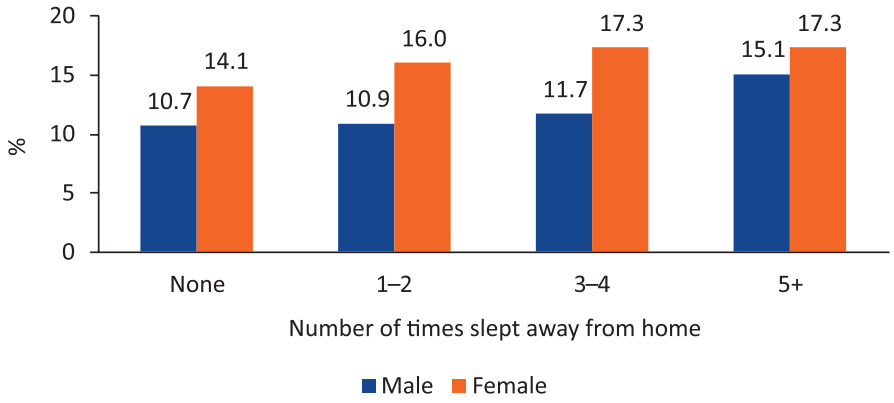
B.7.1. HIV prevalence

Zambia has identified population mobility and labour migration as among the key drivers of the HIV epidemic, including migrants and mobile populations among the key populations (NAC, 2017). According to the 2013–2014 ZDHS, the national HIV prevalence was 13.3 per cent (11.3% for males and 15.1% for females). Research suggests that persons with mobile lifestyles are at higher risk of HIV infection. The link between mobility and HIV prevalence, and high-risk behaviours, have been documented in long-distance truck drivers, for example, as well as other mobile population groups who spend many nights away from home (IOM, 2010). Research[32] conducted by Family Health International (FHI) and the Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), in partnership with the

[32] The research was conducted by a team from the Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), with scientific and technical leadership provided by Family Health International (FHI) and funding and technical support from the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC), the United Nations Joint Team on HIV in Zambia (IOM, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) and the United Nations Joint Team on HIV in Zambia, indicated that concurrent partnerships were widespread,[33] and "the separation of partners because of job mobility" is one of the most commonly cited reasons for having concurrent partners. Moreover, the ZDHS indicates that people who slept away from home were more likely to have HIV than those who did not. HIV prevalence increased with the number of times an individual slept away from home. The risk was higher (above national average) for females, who slept away from home than males (Figure 50).

Figure 50. HIV prevalence by the number of times an individual slept away from home in the past 12 months prior to the survey

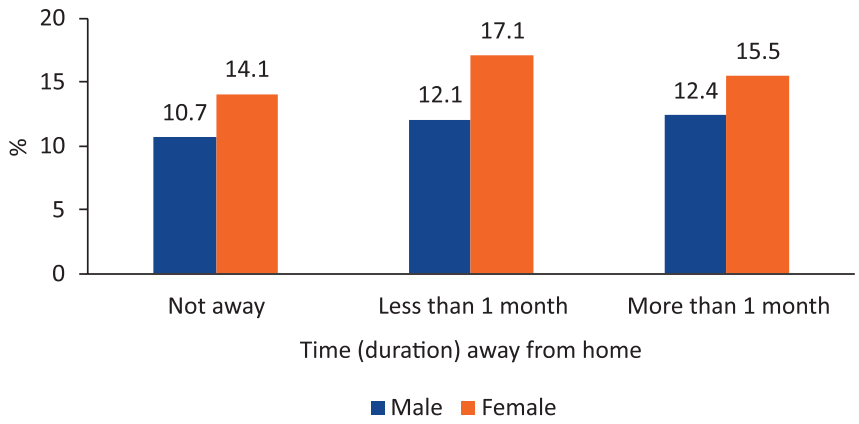


Source: Central Statistical Office, 2014.

Figure 51 shows HIV prevalence by the length of time that a person spent away in the 12 months prior to the survey. The period away from home was also a positive predictor of HIV prevalence, with HIV prevalence being slightly higher among respondents who had been away from home for varying periods of time than their counterparts who had not been away. Again, females were more at risk than males. The Gap Report of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) (2014) recognizes migrants as a key population left behind and has called for accelerated action to reach these people and close the gap in service provision.

[33] According to the research done by the TDRC, in partnership with FHI, the NAC, the United Nations Joint Team on HIV in Zambia and USAID, more than two thirds of men (70.7%) and almost half of women (46.3) who were interviewed reported having overlapping concurrent relationships in the past 12 months. Almost all of those who reported more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months had concurrent, rather than sequential, partners.

Figure 51. HIV prevalence by the time (duration) away from home in the past 12 months prior to the survey



Source: Central Statistical Office, 2014.

A holistic, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to HIV/AIDS response remains crucial to fighting the pandemic. As acknowledged by UNAIDS that the SDGs, being a set of indivisible goals, give all stakeholders a mandate for integration of efforts.[34] Some of the good practices inexhaustibly include the following:

- Zambia has integrated and made efforts towards creating both programme and social enablers of HIV prevention services. Under the Zambia Integrated Systems Strengthening Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Zambia has supported the formation of clinical care teams (CCTs) in several districts. The CCTs are multidisciplinary teams with competencies necessary for effective quality patient care. Zambia has embraced technology to address HIV infections among infants using mobile phones to improve early infant diagnosis of HIV and postnatal follow-up and care. A customized text messaging (SMS) application transmits infant HIV test results from central laboratories to all rural health facilities (NAC, 2015).
- The Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) is a biregional programme that supports governments (including the Government of Zambia) and other migration and development stakeholders to address the health risks and vulnerabilities associated with the movement of vulnerable populations within and between Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) regions. Under the PHAMESA

[34] See www.unaids.org/en/AIDS_SDGs.

programme, six policy dialogues were held in three border towns of Zambia (i.e. Sesheke, Kazungula and Chililabombwe) to develop district HIV strategic investment plans, incorporating key populations including migrant workers. This resulted in the development of three draft HIV strategic plans from three border district municipalities.

- In 2014, the NAC progressively invested in the devolution of response coordination and the management from the city administration to local authorities in accordance with the Decentralization Implementation Plan (DIP). The Secretary to the Cabinet issued a directive (Cabinet Circular No. 10 of 2014) to migrate the NAC structures at the city level to local authorities. This was important for the country as it demonstrated the Government's resolve to take responsibility for the HIV response (Chipata City Council, 2016).
- As a strategic measure to national HIV response, Zambia develops the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework (NASF) (currently, NASF 2017–2021) and the new Adolescent Health Strategy 2017–2021. While the NASF prioritizes global treatment and prevention specifically for children, mothers and adolescents, the Adolescent Health Strategy emphasizes sexual reproductive health (SRH) and HIV, with prevention of teenage pregnancy, scaling-up of HIV testing, and condom programming, among priorities. Zambia has a successful Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission programme, which includes testing at antenatal care clinics and providing counselling and antiretroviral drugs to pregnant and breastfeeding women diagnosed with HIV.[35]

B.7.2. Tuberculosis

Some mobility-related vulnerabilities might heighten the risk of acquisition and transmission of tuberculosis in mobile populations. People who are on the move tend to delay or may face barriers to accessing tuberculosis testing and initiating treatment. Continuity of care while on the move from place to place or across international borders can also be a challenge, resulting in some defaulting treatment altogether.

Currently, tuberculosis prevalence in all ages and all tuberculosis forms in Zambia is 455 cases per 100,000 population (Zambia MOH, 2015). Migrants face various health risks inherent in their modes of travel. Lack of access to food, water and shelter; frequent contact with violence; and imprisonment are all major risks for migrants in transit. Detention notably holds risk of exposure to tuberculosis (IOM, 2013b).

[35] See www.unicef.org/zambia/hivaids.

The SADC Member States (including Zambia) have demonstrated efforts to address tuberculosis particularly in the mining sector due to the nature of the circular labour migration system in the mining sector of Southern Africa. Through a regional concerted approach, the 2012 SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector was signed by the Heads of States (Zambia is also a signatory to this declaration).[36]

Box 2: Good practice – pre-entry [tuberculosis] screening for migrants

From the late 1960s, UK migrants have been required to have a medical examination for signs of active TB as a requirement of entry into the [United Kingdom]. This form of active screening is conducted using chest X-rays and primarily looks for active TB in the lungs (pulmonary TB).

Screening used to be conducted at London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports. However, it was deemed that the programme would be more effective if it was carried out before migrants applied for a visa. Therefore, from May 2012, the Home Office replaced the system with 'pre-entry TB screening'. A systematic review of pre-entry screening programmes was conducted by Aldridge and others.

Applicants who apply for a UK visa for more than 6 months and are resident to a country where TB is common (incidence is over 40/100,000) will be screened for pulmonary TB. Visa applications can only be processed once the applicant has been issued with a certificate of clearance to show they're free from active pulmonary TB.

Source: www.gov.uk/guidance/tuberculosis-screening.

IOM Zambia is an implementing partner of the pre-departure tuberculosis (TB) detection programme run by the [Government of the United Kingdom] and acts on behalf of the UK Home Office in Zambia.

Source: IOM, 2018c.

B.7.3. Malaria

Malaria poses a global threat; as of 2011, 99 countries and territories faced ongoing transmission of malaria (WHO, 2012). Zambia, as well as the SADC region in general, has a growing inter- and intraregional population mobility and is affected by the high prevalence of communicable diseases, including malaria. Population mobility from high- to low- or non-malaria-endemic countries can result in imported malaria cases. This happens when local mosquitoes in low- or non-endemic areas become infected by biting a person with imported malaria (that is, someone carrying the malaria parasite acquired in endemic areas) and then transmitting malaria to local residents, thereby "introducing" malaria to the population.

[36] See www.stoptb.org/assets/documents/news/Declaration%20on%20Tuberculosis%20in%20the%20Mining%20Sector2012English.pdf.

Attempts have been made at the regional and national levels aimed at controlling and ultimately eradicating malaria. At the regional level, measures for preventing and controlling malaria include the development of the SADC Malaria Strategic Framework 2007–2015, the SADC Framework on Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases, and the E8 Strategic Plan 2015–2020 (IOM, 2013a).

The Trans-Zambezi Cross Border Malaria Initiative (TZMI) is an example of the fight against malaria at the national level. TZMI is a collaboration on cross-border malaria control and elimination between Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The collaboration aims to contribute to significant reductions in malaria burden in cross-border communities.

B.7.4. Reproductive health

The new environments in which migrants find themselves can be violent, stressful, unfamiliar and unhealthy places. As they transit to adulthood, threats to young people's health shift from infectious diseases (that could easily be prevented or treated through vaccinations, improved hygiene and access to antibiotics) to illnesses and injuries that are grounded in their behaviours. Unsafe sexual and reproductive health behaviours in youth (such as early sexual debut and low rates of condom and contraceptive use) can result in high rates of unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Young people who are displaced from their homes and communities may suddenly experience a lack of social support from families, friends and mentors, as well as increased exposure to violence, coercion and new sources of pressure. These factors can affect their ability to practice safe sexual and reproductive health behaviours and create risky situations that may lead to unhealthy and potentially fatal choices (Pathfinder International, 2008).

In 2017, IOM launched the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)–HIV Knows No Borders Project. The main aim was to contribute to improved sexual and reproductive health outcomes for sex workers, migrants, and adolescents and young people along the Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique transport corridors. On the premise that migration corridors are hotspots for transactional sex between mobile populations, sex workers and host communities, and provide an environment conducive to risking sexual interactions and heightening SRHR–HIV risks, the programme targeted migrants, mobile populations, sex workers and migration-affected communities in identified spaces of vulnerability.[37]

[37] D. Mwendabai, IOM launches HIV project in Chipata, Katete districts, *Zambia Daily Mail Limited* (21 March 2017). Available at www.daily-mail.co.zm/iom-launches-hiv-project-in-chipata-katete-districts/.

B.8. Migration and the environment

Migration can be affected by the environment and vice versa. The interaction between migration and environmental change is seldom direct and linear, but it is impacted by the interplay of intricate economic, political, social and environmental dynamics (Mokhnacheva et al., 2017). Environmental change influences the drivers of migration, with economic and environmental drivers being the most susceptible. Migration influenced by environmental change can take different forms, including rural-to-urban migration, short-term migration, irregular migration and displacement (Foresight, 2011). The influence of migration on the environment can be viewed in the context of the influx of migrants leading to increased demand for fuelwood for cooking/heating or for trees for house construction or exploitation of protected areas, either of which can significantly impact forestation or vegetation (IOM, 2009). Moreover, there is a link between environment and education attendance. Disasters can force low-income households to withdraw schoolchildren from school to concentrate on income-generating activities such as farming and piecework. In addition, flooding could scare children from crossing rivers until water recedes, while droughts compel schoolchildren, especially in rural areas, to resort to staying at home due to food insecurity in the household. Extreme weather events such as floods can be associated with increased malaria cases, diarrhea and cough. This leads to vulnerabilities at the individual, household and community levels.

Environmental degradation can lead to internal displacement. In Zambia, the consequences of internal displacement can include the following:

- Overstretching of resources in host communities;
- Displaced populations becoming more vulnerable to diseases and social marginalization;
- Livelihood of displaced communities becoming more fragile (unstable); and
- Heightened tension between host and displaced communities.

Noting the magnitude of these consequences, the Government of Zambia has undertaken the following measures to deal with issues affecting IDPs. The Government, through the DMMU under the Office of the Vice President, while working with other relevant stakeholders, has made the following interventions:

- Provision of alternative land for resettlement in collaboration with local authorities and traditional leadership (cases such as those of Kazungula District (Sichifulo and Kasaya), Chinsali, Lusaka and Namwala Districts;

- Provision of security arrangements (in all cases);
- Provision of relief materials (food and non-food items) for the period between the date of resettlement and the first harvest in the IDPs' final settlement area/s; and
- Counselling.

To prevent the negative impact of migration on the environment, UNHCR in Zambia distributed environmental education materials in schools and carried out environmental training activities in all camps on natural resource awareness and preservation. Five tree nurseries were established, and tree planting was encouraged in Mwange, Mayukwayukwa and Meheba refugee settlements. Education on fuel-efficient domestic practices, the prevention of illegal or random cutting of trees, and ensuring observance of demarcated harvesting areas (in which refugees were allowed to collect wood for domestic consumption and construction) was provided (UNHCR, 2000).

Table 19. Population affected by extreme events and disasters by province, 2013–2016

Province	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Dry spells	Floods	Dry spells	Dry spells
Central	53,637	–	4,573	12,063
Copperbelt	–	–	–	–
Eastern	–	26,461	60,498	32,498
Luapula	19,016	–	–	8,967
Lusaka	18,094	3,436	–	–
Northern	87,490	–	–	75,366
North-Western	–	748	5,249	–
Southern	16,071	6,128	–	–
Western	15,188	18,252	29,805	42,732
Total	**209,496**	**55,025**	**100,125**	**171,626**

Source: DMMU, as cited in Central Statistical Office, 2018.

B.9. Migration and tourism

Migration makes important social and economic contributions to destination countries, culturally enriching their society, enhancing the tourism product, and providing labour for the travel, tourism, hospitality and catering sectors (UNWTO, 2010), as well as contributing directly to GDP.

In pursuing the diversification agenda, the Seventh National Development Plan 2017–2021 (7NDP) identifies tourism as an important service sector, as the

country is endowed with rich natural heritage and other tourism attractions (including waterfalls, lakes, rivers, gorges and wildlife).[38] Zambia also has a diverse cultural heritage ranging from food and beverages to traditional ceremonies (Government of Zambia, 2018). In 2014, the KAZA UniVisa Project was launched. The KAZA is an initiative by Zambia and Zimbabwe aimed at granting tourists easy movement between the two countries, by allowing them to enter both Zambia and Zimbabwe using just one visa, which is recognized by both countries. The issuance of the KAZA UniVisa is meant help increase tourist inflows and subsequently revenue.[39]

[38] Africa's market share in Zambia's tourism indicates that the continent is Zambia's major tourism market. This provides critical insights into the policy direction the sector must take to increase and sustain its current market share and also its plans in other markets.

[39] Zambia Tourism, Access granted: The new 2-for-1 KAZA UniVisa, Zambia Tourism (5 March 2018). Available at www.zambiatourism.com/access-granted-the-new-2-for-1-kaza-univisa/.

PART C: MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Human mobility is a fact of life and its good governance is crucial to achieving the shared prosperity for all that is enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The central reference to migration is found in Target 10.7 (orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration through planned and well-managed migration policies).[40] It is acknowledged under Target 10.7 that effective migration governance is key to safer, more orderly and more regular migration; hence, the need for migrations regimes and comprehensive policy frameworks to manage migration for the benefit of all (IOM, 2018a).

According to the IOM MiGOF: good migration governance and related policy frameworks should seek to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society; good migration governance should be based on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises; and migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner (IOM, 2016b). The Global Compact for Migration recognizes that the positive impacts of migration can be optimized by improving migration governance. Further, it is recognized that respect for the rule of law, due process and access to justice are fundamental to all aspects of migration governance (UNGA, 2018).

Effective migration governance can be realized if it is supported by robust policy and legal frameworks. This section discusses the policy frameworks in Zambia and further explores the laws and other pieces of legislation at the national, regional and international levels.

C.1. Policy framework

In the second principle of the IOM MiGOF, migration policy is referred to as "the law and policy affecting the movement of people … [including] travel and temporary mobility, immigration, emigration, nationality, labour markets, economic and social development, industry, commerce, social cohesion, social services, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade and humanitarian policy" (IOM, 2016b). This section discusses some of the policy frameworks on migration in Zambia but does not exhaust all, as migration cuts across many policy areas in the country.

[40] See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1469&menu=3170.

C.1.1. Constitution of Zambia

The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) (Act No. 2 of 2016) is the supreme law of the land and is the guiding framework. The Constitution provides for how an individual becomes a Zambian citizen. Article 39, which sets up rules on dual citizenship, makes provision for Zambians in the diaspora to acquire citizenship in their host country while retaining their home country citizenship as well. Similarly, in the same clause, migrants in Zambia can acquire Zambian citizenship without having to renounce their original citizenship.

C.1.2.Vison 2030

Zambia's Vision 2030 is a long-term development plan, with aspirations to be accomplished by the year 2030. Zambia's vision is to be "a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030". In Vision 2030, four (namely, i, iii, vi, and vii) of the seven principles are linked with migration.

Principle i, which centres on gender-responsive sustainable development, addresses drivers of migration, such as poverty, effects of climate change, crisis and conflict, which particularly affect women and children. Therefore, it is important that empowerment of women and children is promoted in migration governance to advance equal participation in sustainable development, linking with the UN SDG principle of leaving no one behind. Stimulating responsive and sustainable national development contributes to addressing the drivers of migration, which reduces the likelihood of youth and women engaging in irregular migration flows.

Principle iii, which focuses on respect for human rights, is all-encompassing irrespective of one's status. It must be understood that migration does not and should not make anybody less human, but all must enjoy humane treatment, full protection of their rights, and dignity regardless of their immigration or other status.

Principle vi, emphasizing peaceful coexistence, aims to promote social cohesion and tolerance, which are critical in the current discourse on global migration, which is often characterized by xenophobia and intolerance.

Principle vii promotes private–public partnership. The Government of Zambia has a central role to play through financial and political support to build capacity for such partnerships, particularly in relation to maximizing the development potential of the diaspora. Efforts must go towards building diaspora

networks (Internet-based and relationship-based networks) and harnessing expatriates' skills for sustainable development. Governing migration well requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches (Kuznetsov, 2006; IOM, 2016b).

C.1.3. Seventh National Development Plan 2017–2021[41]

Migration has been mainstreamed into the 7NDP and is explicitly mentioned in Pillar 5 of the 7NDP. Having been anchored on the theme "accelerating development efforts towards Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind", other pillars are related to migration by implication.

Pillar 1: Economic diversification and job creation

- Outcome 3: A diversified tourism sector
  Strategy 3: Promoting tourism market, leading to the increase in international tourist arrivals in the country
- Outcome 5: Improved access to domestic, regional and international markets
  Strategy 1: Efficient integrated border management to improve trade facilitation through established and operational one-stop border posts
- Outcome 9: Enhanced decent job opportunities in the economy
  Strategy 1: Promote industrialization through cross-sector job creation partnerships, to facilitate labour migration and labour exchange across sectors in Zambia and in the region through formalized agreements

Pillar 2: Poverty and vulnerability reduction

- Outcome 1: Enhanced welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable
  Strategy 2: Improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes to ensure that the poor and vulnerable have increased access to basic social protection
- Outcome 2: Reduced climate change and disaster risk; mitigation measures formulated to reduce vulnerabilities to internal displacement resulting from natural and human-made disasters
- Outcome 3: Reduced vulnerabilities associated with HIV/AIDS prevalence (mobility and migration being among the key drivers of HIV)

[41] See also the 7NDP Implementation Plan 2017–2021, Volume II.

Pillar 3: Reducing development inequalities

- Outcome 1: Reduced inequalities

  Strategy 1: Promote integrated rural development to help reduce rural-to-urban migration, urbanization and the pressure on scarce urban resources to cope with rapidly expanding populations which outstrip the service and utility supply base

  Strategy 3: Champion gender equality to ensure equal access to education, health care and descent work; improve prevention, protection and prosecution of human trafficking cases (in which many of the victims are migrants)

Pillar 4: Enhancing human development

- Outcome 1: Improved health and health-related services

  Strategy 5: Ensure recruiting and retaining the health workforce to curb brain drain of health professionals as well as ensure equal access to health services for all including migrants

Pillar 5: Creating a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy

- Outcome 1: Improved policy environment

  Strategy 2: Reform labour policy and legislative framework

  Strategy 4: Enhance national data and information systems (including migration data)

  Strategy 5: Reform migration policy and legislative framework (this includes a comprehensive review of migration legislation, putting in place a robust policy framework and operationalization of Zambia's National Diaspora Policy)

- Outcome 5: Improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism

  Strategy 2: Enhance access to justice (including migrants)

  Strategy 3: Promote human rights (including those of migrants)

C.1.4. Zambian National Diaspora Policy 2019

The Government of Zambia has launched the National Diaspora Policy. The overall objective of the National Diaspora Policy is to integrate Zambians in the diaspora into the development agenda of the country by creating an enabling environment and platform for their effective participation in national development and in promoting their rights, interests and welfare abroad. It is intended that the Policy will harness the Zambian diaspora as a resource for development and maximize their contribution to national development.

The Policy will, among other things, facilitate the acquisition of dual citizenship for Zambians who have lost or renounced their citizenship, including children born in the diaspora (Government of Zambia, 2019a). This is in accordance with the dual citizenship clause of the 2016 Amended Constitution of Zambia (Government of Zambia, 2016b).

It is desired that the Policy will leverage remittances and lower the costs of sending remittances; promote trade and investment; promote access to land; facilitate portability of social security benefits; promote tourism, culture and art; facilitate knowledge and skills transfer; and facilitate effective administration of the diaspora by encouraging partnerships, linkages and networks. Providing the Zambian diaspora with up-to-date information is critical; hence, it is intended that a comprehensive online information portal and diaspora database will be established for this purpose.

C.1.5. National Social Protection Policy

The National Social Protection Policy includes migrants among the vulnerable groups of people who need protection. It recognizes that vulnerable people ought to get a minimum amount of financial aid to meet basic necessities such as food, clothes, medicines and services including health care. In line with Pillar 2 of the 7NDP, the National Social Protection Policy aims to reduce developmental inequalities between the rich and the poor, many of whom are rural based. By providing a social safety net to the most vulnerable, this reduces the push towards migration as a coping mechanism against extreme poverty.

Together, the National Social Protection Policy and the 7NDP represent a significant paradigm shift towards sustainable social and economic development. Social protection encompasses a broad set of policies and programmes. The framework of the National Social Protection Policy divides social protection into four programme areas, namely social assistance, social security/social insurance, livelihood, and empowerment and protection. However, migrants may not qualify for all forms of social protection, as some packages are meant exclusively for Zambian citizens (Cha and Ramesh, 2017).

C.1.6. National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking 2007

The vision of the National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking is to eradicate all forms of human trafficking from, through, to and within Zambia while providing adequate and appropriate protection and support to trafficked

persons. The Policy was developed on the premise that human trafficking violates numerous fundamental rights recognized by international law and the Constitution of Zambia. The overall goal of the National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking is to effectively combat trafficking in persons in Zambia. Broadly, the Policy focuses on prevention, prosecution, protection, multilateral cooperation, institutional capacity and coordination.

C.1.7. Strategic Frameworks and Guidelines

Guidelines for Protection Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in Zambia, 2014: The national Guidelines for Protection Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in Zambia were developed to facilitate capacity-building of first-line officials[42] to establish and/or implement "protection-sensitive processes, procedures and systems", with the aim of effectively responding to the protection needs of vulnerable migrants in Zambia. These are complimented by the National Referral Mechanism, profiling forms and trainers manuals/handbooks.

National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework 2017–2021 (NASF 2017–2021): The NASF 2017–2021 is the fifth in a series of National HIV/AIDS Strategic Frameworks. The five-year strategy is aligned with the national development plan Vision 2030, the 7NDP, the National AIDS Policy, and international and regional commitments. The priority focus of the NASF 2017–2021 is to intensify combination HIV prevention in the national multisectoral HIV response, with a view to reducing new HIV infections. In the NASF 2017–2021, migration and mobility are among the identified factors fuelling HIV infections, while migrants and mobile populations are identified as key populations in the response (NAC, 2017). The recognition of migrants and mobile populations as key populations places greater emphasis on reaching them and addressing their vulnerabilities if the country is to achieve its target of eliminating HIV by 2030.

Guidelines for Best Interests Determination for Vulnerable Child Migrants in Zambia: The Guidelines for Best Interests Determination for Vulnerable Child Migrants in Zambia have been developed[43] for the purpose of establishing a formalized procedure for dealing with vulnerable children. The Guidelines apply

[42] This term is used broadly to encompass immigration officials, police officers, social welfare officers, prison officials, other civil servants and civil society organization (CSO) personnel who have "first contact" and also follow-up contact with vulnerable migrants in need of protection. The words "first line official" and "official" are used interchangeably in the Guidelines.

[43] The Government of Zambia developed the Guidelines for Best Interests Determination for Vulnerable Child Migrants in Zambia, working with CSOs, with support from the international Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Social Protection (involving Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the ILO, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP)).

to vulnerable child migrants in Zambia, including (but not limited to) actual, presumed and potential child victims of trafficking, UASC, asylum seekers, refugee children, stateless children and stranded children. The Guidelines outline the different needs of child migrants at different stages of the migration process, in accordance with the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and the international, regional, and national minimum standards.

National Action Plan on Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration in Zambia: This is a comprehensive action plan that identifies and maps out various stakeholders[44] in a bid to address mixed and irregular migration in Zambia. The National Action Plan aims to achieve the following: to strengthen national cooperation and coordination on addressing irregular and mixed migration; to improve protection of unaccompanied, separated and other vulnerable migrant children; to reduce the detention of migrants and explore alternatives to detention; to provide an appropriate legal framework to address the challenges of statelessness in Zambia; and to increase possibilities for voluntary return for migrants in need to have AVRR. The National Action Plan on Addressing Mixed Migration is based on a regional action plan that was endorsed at the ministerial level by ministers from the SADC region at the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa meeting in Zimbabwe in 2015.

C.2. Laws and regulations (national, regional and international levels)

C.2.1. National legislation

Legislation is one of the most important instruments of government in organizing society and protecting citizens. It determines, among others, the rights and responsibilities of individuals and authorities to whom the legislation applies (de Jager, 2000). Migration is a cross-cutting issue with many linkages. In Zambia, the migration-related pieces of legislation include, but are not limited to, the following:

Immigration and Deportation Act (Act No. 18 of 2010): Act No. 18 of 2010 empowers the Department of Immigration to perform immigration control functions, including regulating migrants who enter, stay within and exit

[44] Stakeholders include the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services; the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS); the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development; the Ministry of Education (including both the Ministry of General Education and the Ministry of Higher Education); the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Gender; the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs; the Zambia Law Development Commission; the Zambia Human Rights Commission; local and international civil society players; UNICEF; the ILO; IOM; UNHCR; and Save the Children.

Zambia. Furthermore, the Act provides for the establishment of an information management system to collect and manage migration data as well as safeguard data protection.

Prisons Act (Chapter 97 of the Laws of Zambia): The Prisons Act provides for the establishment of prisons and for the management and control of prisons and prisoners lodged therein. The Act requires that particulars of an inmate be recorded at the time of admission to prison. Some of the personal details relevant to migration include age, sex, and place of birth or origin. Such data can be used to track the flows and profiles of migrants in detention for various offences, including immigration-related offences.

Juveniles Act (Chapter 53 of the Laws of Zambia): The Juveniles Act makes provision for the custody and protection of juveniles in need of care; the correction of juvenile delinquents; and any other matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. The Act defines a juvenile as a person who has not attained the age of 19 years; and includes a child[45] and a young person. According to the law, no juvenile should be placed in a home or institution outside Zambia without the written authority of the court which made the order committing the juvenile to the care of the Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare as a fit person. It also provides for restriction on punishment including imprisonment or detention of juveniles. The Juveniles Act also guides on prevention of juveniles associating with adults during detention. This statute applies to migrant children, especially unaccompanied and separated migrant children who become wards of the State and need State protection while in the country.

National Registration Act (Chapter 126 of the Laws of Zambia): The National Registration Act provides for the registration of persons aged 16 years and above in Zambia as the case may apply. The particulars captured include sex, declared national status, year of birth and place of birth. The National Registration Act also makes provisions in instances where a registered person changes his/her national status. In case a person intends to leave the country permanently, he/she is required to surrender the national registration card to relevant authorities. National registration allows the State to capture and document the stock of foreign nationals resident in Zambia, regardless of the type of permit held. Furthermore, the DNRPC also conducts marriage registration and, as such, is able to provide records of all marriages conducted within Zambia, including those where one or both parties may be foreign nationals.

[45] "Child" refers to a person who has not attained the age of 16 years.

Anti-Human Trafficking Act (Act No. 11 of 2008): This law provides for the prohibition, prevention and prosecution of human trafficking; and for filing of and dealing with matters related to human trafficking. Among other things, it stipulates that no victim shall be repatriated without giving consideration to care and safety arrangements in the country to which the victim is returned. Publication or disclosure of data/information on human trafficking victims without authority is prohibited (see Schedule 8 of the Act).

Refugees Act (Act No. 1 of 2017): The Refugees Act provides for the establishment of the COR and its functions; the recognition, protection and control of refugees; and the rights and responsibilities of refugees, among others. The COR keeps records of all registered asylum seekers and refugees in the country and has a comprehensive database of all such persons in the country at any given time.

Employment Code Act (Act No. 3 of 2019): The Employment Code Act regulates the employment of persons; prohibits discrimination at an undertaking; constitutes the Skills and Labour Advisory Committees and provides for their functions; provides for the engagement of persons on contracts of employment and provides for the form and enforcement of the contracts of employment; provides for employment entitlements and other benefits; provides for the protection of wages of employees; provides for the registration of employment agencies; regulates the employment of children and young persons; provides for the welfare of employees at an undertaking; and provides for employment policies, procedures and codes in an undertaking.

Zambia Police Act (Cap 107 of the Laws of Zambia): The Zambia Police Act provides for the organization, functions and discipline of the Zambia Police Service. The functions of the Zambia Police Service include preserving the peace, preventing and detecting crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace.

Border Management and Trade Facilitation Act (Act No. 12 of 2018): The Border Management and Trade Facilitation Act provides for coordinated border management and control for the efficient movement and clearance of goods; gives effect to the provisions of agreements on one-stop border posts; provides for simplified arrangements with adjoining States relating to the movement and clearance of goods; establishes control zones and provides for powers of officers in control zones; provides for the development, management and maintenance of border infrastructure; authorizes the application of the Laws of Zambia and the laws of adjoining States on one-stop border posts; repeals and replaces the One-stop Border Control Act, 2009; and provides for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.

C.2.2. Migration and regional integration

Regional migration within Africa and other regions is vital for the economic development of countries of origin and destination and for the welfare of migrants and their families. Regional migration is a crucial tool for countries of origin and destination to adapt to demographic trends and environmental changes. The launch of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) provides both favourable opportunity and urgent need for more effective international cooperation and a stronger role of regional organizations. This is a renewed attention by the African Union towards regional migration governance (Schneiderheinze et al., 2018).

The AfCFTA has particular regard to a continental market with the free movement of persons, capital, goods and services as crucial for deepening economic integration and promoting agricultural development, food security, industrialization and structural economic transformation (African Union Commission, 2018a).

Migration and regional integration create a regional identity or regional consciousness. This requires more than just abolishing direct barriers to movement; it also needs to guarantee and enforce the nondiscrimination of all migrants. Regional integration is an instrumental element for the development of the region and individual States, in that improved market access through economic integration will encourage the movement of the labour force, hence benefiting the economic situation within the region. Free (or facilitated) movement of people introduces social as well as economic dimension to regional integration (UNESCO and UNU-CRIS, 2017). Trade, migration and cross-border human mobility are inherently interconnected; without people, goods and services would be unable to cross borders and contribute to economic development. Cross-border traders, due to their frequent crossing of international borders, are mobile populations and therefore of interest to IOM. Traders, which include migrant entrepreneurs travelling for business development purposes, are often perceived to have advantages in business skills, thus contributing to a positive relationship between migration and international trade.[46]

[46] Such benefits on bilateral trade flows include: lowering of transaction costs (for instance, by overcoming information asymmetries or developing transnational networks), facilitation of nostalgia trade (the so-called "immigrant-preference effect"), direct capital investment in businesses or capital markets in the country of origin or ancestry, and the development of migrant- or diaspora-owned enterprises. However, these measures are not the focus of this think piece.

C.2.3. Regional statutes signed by Zambia

Zambia is a member of the African Union, the SADC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Zambia subscribes to various regional instruments that provide direction on how to meet certain obligations to develop and implement legislation for the country. Inexhaustibly, this section briefly discusses the following regional instruments:

Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018–2030): The African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) takes into account African Union priorities and policies, the Agenda 2063, the SDGs, and international migration management policies and standards. It provides Member States and regional economic communities (RECs) with comprehensive policy guidelines and principles to assist them in the formulation and implementation of their own national and regional migration policies in accordance with their priorities and resources. The MPFA identifies eight key pillars, namely migration governance, labour migration and education, diaspora engagement, border governance, irregular migration, forced displacement, internal migration, and migration and trade.

Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty), 1991: Zambia is party to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. The main objectives of the Abuja Treaty are: (a) to promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self-reliance and promote an endogenous and self-sustained development; (b) to establish, on a continental scale, a framework for the development, mobilization and utilization of the human and material resources of Africa in order to achieve a self-reliant development; (c) to promote cooperation in all fields of human endeavour in order to raise the standard of living of African peoples, and maintain and enhance economic stability, foster close and peaceful relations among Member States and contribute to the progress, development and the economic integration of the Continent; and (d) to coordinate and harmonize policies among existing and future economic communities in order to foster the gradual establishment of the Community.[47]

African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), 2009: In its preamble, the Kampala Convention is cognizant of the suffering and specific vulnerabilities of IDPs. It recalls various international instruments, which include, among

[47] See https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7775-treaty-0016_-_treaty_establishing_the_african_economic_community_e.pdf.

others, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1994 Addis Ababa Document on Refugees and Forced Population Displacements in Africa. Article 2 of the Kampala Convention outlines objectives, in which Objective (a) aims to promote and strengthen regional and national measures to prevent or mitigate, prohibit, and eliminate root causes of internal displacement as well as provide for durable solutions.

Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969: Zambia signed and ratified the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The OAU Convention is a humanitarian response to the individual as well as the mass character of the refugee problem in Africa. It is a collective undertaking by the Member States of the OAU, now known as the African Union, to receive and protect refugees in accordance with their respective national legislations without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1986: The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, also known as the Banjul Charter, is an international human rights instrument that is intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms on the African continent. The Charter recognizes the indivisibility of all rights: all collective rights, environmental rights and economic and social rights are essential elements of human rights in Africa.

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in African (Maputo Protocol), 2003: The Maputo Protocol guarantees comprehensive rights to women including the right to take part in the political process, the right to social and political equality with men, the right to improved autonomy in their reproductive health decision and the right to an end to female genital mutilation.

Since signing and ratifying the Maputo Protocol, Zambia has made progress in implementing the Protocol. The Government of Zambia, for instance, has enacted the Gender Equity and Equality Act (Act No. 22 of 2015), has reviewed the National Gender Policy of 2000, has reviewed the National Child Policy and has amended the Constitution to incorporate gender equity and equality.[48]

[48] African Union Commission and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Developments in laws since the Maputo Protocol. Available at www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WRGS/DevelopmentsinLawsinfographics.pdf.

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1999: Zambia has signed but has not ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In the Charter, any human being under the age of 18 is considered a child. The Charter addresses issues in the best interest of a child such as the right to life; the right to a name, nationality and to be registered at birth; elimination of harmful social and cultural practices affecting the welfare, dignity, normal growth and development of the child; the right to health; freedom from torture; and prevention of abduction, sale of, or trafficking in children.

Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Labour, Services, Right of Establishment and Residence, 1998: The Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Labour, Services, Right of Establishment and Residence (hereinafter the COMESA Free Movement Protocol) seeks to promote the full realization of regional integration by allowing citizens of COMESA Member States to move freely in order to provide and enhance trade and services; boost tourism; stimulate skilled labour market; and promote cultural activities. Zambia has only signed the COMESA Free Movement Protocol but has not ratified it yet. A National Monitoring Committee[49] has been set up, which is chaired by the Department of Immigration.

C.2.4. International standards

States are entitled to exercise jurisdiction at their international borders, but they must do so in the light of their human rights obligations. This means that the human rights of all persons at international borders must be respected in the pursuit of border control, law enforcement and other State objectives.[50] In an effort to leverage the benefits of migration for the country, adherence to international standards remains fundamental. Zambia is party to various international instruments not limited to the following:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State; the right to leave any country, including his/her own, and to return to his/her country; the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; and the right to a nationality. The Declaration stipulates that everyone should not be deprived of his/her nationality nor denied the right to change his/her nationality. Zambia has amended its Constitution to include the Bill of Rights.[51]

[49] Members are drawn from a cross-section of government departments, including the Ministry of Home Affairs; the MLSS; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry; CSOs; and IOM. See www.iom.int/news/iom-comesa-launch-zambia-zimbabwe-training-free-movement-protocol.

[50] See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/OHCHR_Recommended_Principles_Guidelines.pdf.

[51] See www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/bills/CONSTITUTION%20AMENDMENT%20BILL%20No.37%202016.pdf.

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951, and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967: The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (hereinafter the 1951 Convention) contains a number of rights and also highlights the obligations of refugees towards their host country. The cornerstone of the 1951 Convention is the principle of non-refoulement[52] as contained in Article 33. The 1951 Convention provides for rights of refugees as follows: the right not to be expelled, except under certain, strictly defined conditions; the right not to be punished for illegal entry into the territory of a contracting State; the right to freedom of movement within the territory; and the right to be issued identity and travel documents.

Zambia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, but it has entered reservations with regard to the right to employment (Article 17.2), education (Article 22.1), freedom of movement (Article 26) and travel documents (Article 28). The Government's reservation to Article 26 on freedom of movement in the 1951 Convention has been domesticated into an encampment policy that requires refugees to reside in one of the two designated settlements, Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, unless they qualify for a permit to reside in urban areas (UNHCR, 2012).

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954: The most significant contribution of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (hereinafter the 1954 Convention) to international law is its definition of a "stateless person" as someone "who is not considered as a national by any State under operation of its law". The 1954 Convention upholds the right to freedom of movement for stateless persons lawfully in the territory and requires States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents. Zambia is party to this treaty by declaration but with reservation to Articles 22(1), 26, 28 and 31.[53]

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights elaborates further the civil and political rights and freedoms listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the Covenant, the rights of migrants are expressed through the human rights-based approach as granted by human rights law. The rights, among others, include the right of every child to be registered immediately after birth and have a name, and the right to acquire a nationality. Zambia is party to this instrument by accession but has not yet ratified it.

[52] According to the non-refoulement principle, a refugee should not be returned to a country where he/she faces serious threats to his/her life or freedom. This protection may not be claimed by refugees who are reasonably regarded as a danger to the security of the country, or having been convicted of a particularly serious crime, are considered a danger to the community.

[53] See https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=V-3&chapter=5&Temp=mtdsg2&clang=_en#EndDec.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly, CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. Migrant women are often doubly discriminated against, first on the basis of gender and secondly on the basis of being migrants and are often hidden from authorities. Zambia is party to CEDAW and ratified it on 21 June 1985.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989: Zambia is a signatory to the CRC and has ratified it.[54] The CRC takes care of the fundamental human rights of children. Among other rights include the need for protection from abuse and exploitation, the need for physical and intellectual development of a child, and provision of special protection needs of vulnerable children including UASC, asylum-seeking and refugee children.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), 2000: Zambia is party to the UNCTOC by accession. The UNCTOC consists of 41 articles that require States Parties to criminalize, inter alia, participation in an organized group, the laundering of the proceeds of crime and corruption. States Parties are obligated to adopt measures for the prosecution of offenders. Article 2 aims to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and to protect the rights of smuggled migrants (UNODC, 2004).

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, 2003: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (hereinafter the Anti-Trafficking Protocol) supplements the 2000 UNCTOC. The basic purposes of the Anti-Trafficking Protocol are: to prevent and combat trafficking, to protect and assist victims and to promote international cooperation. Zambia has domesticated the Anti-Trafficking Protocol by enacting the Anti-Human Trafficking Act (IOM, 2014).

Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, 2004: The Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air provides an internationally recognized definition of human smuggling, which focuses on procuring the illegal entry of a foreign national into the territory of a State Party in exchange for financial or other material benefit.

[54] See https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en.

C.3. Institutional framework

Mapping various producers of migration data is a good path to integrating and harmonizing migration data across institutions. This section provides an overview of some identified institutions and their roles in producing migration data in Zambia.

Bank of Zambia

The Bank of Zambia is the central bank of Zambia and derives its functions and powers from the Bank of Zambia Act (Act No. 43 of 1996) and the Banking and Financial Services Act (BFSA) (Chapter 387 of the Laws of Zambia). The BFSA mainly regulates and supervises financial service providers, including commercial banks, microfinance institutions and bureau de change (foreign exchange operators), among others. The Bank of Zambia's mission is to achieve and maintain price and financial system stability to foster sustainable economic development.

Banking and money transfer services link banks and migration through remittances. By collecting data on remittances, banks play an important role in monitoring the inflows and outflows of remittances.

Central Statistical Office

The Central Statistical Office exists and operates under the Census and Statistics Act (Chapter 127 of 1955). The Census and Statistics Act provides for the development and maintenance of an integrated national statistical system, yielding a comprehensive national statistical database, with the Central Statistical Office as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body and the agency for matters incidental therein. The Central Statistical Office is a prime data collecting and disseminating agency on behalf of the Government; as such, it is responsible for providing high-quality statistical information services as well as the source of official, final, binding, and authoritative national and subnational statistical information. In addition, the Central Statistical Office conducts censuses and surveys as the need arises through the collection, compilation analysis and dissemination of social statistics, including migration, economic, environment and other statistics.

The Central Statistical Office has a migration focal point whose role is to coordinate mainstreaming of migration data into national data collection systems under the Central Statistical Office. The Central Statistical Office is best placed to collect migration disaggregated data through its various surveys and ensure that this data is available to inform policy and planning. Furthermore, it

is on hand to provide support to other arms of government in data collection including the collection of migration indicators.

Department of Human Resources Development, Public Service Management Division

The mandate of the Department of the Human Resources Development is to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of human resources development programmes for focused training and availability of appropriate competencies in the public service. The Department of the Human Resources Development facilitates opportunities to study abroad for public service employees in order to address the national skills gap.

Department of Immigration

The Department of Immigration is the arm of the Ministry of Home Affairs mandated to effectively and efficiently facilitate and regulate the movement of persons who enter and leave Zambia and control the stay of immigrants and visitors in the country in order to contribute to internal security and sustainable socioeconomic development. The Department of Immigration is the lead on regulating migration in the country and works closely with other government departments to advance any migration-related aspects that have a bearing on government policy. For instance, the Department of Immigration is responding to government policy direction on promoting tourism by easing applications for visas through the e-visa system.

Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship

The DNRPC, which is also under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for conducting national and civil registrations, issuing travel documents and facilitating acquisition of citizenship. This mandate is derived from the execution of six pieces of legislation, namely the National Registration Act (Chapter 126 of the Laws of Zambia), the Passport Act (Act No. 28 of 2016), the Citizenship Act (Act No. 33 of 2016), the Birth and Death Registration Act (Chapter 51 of the Laws of Zambia), the Marriage Act (Chapter 50 of the Laws of Zambia) and the Adoption Act (Chapter 54 of the Laws of Zambia). The DNRPC collects migration-related data on those who have renounced their Zambian citizenship, nationals of other countries who have been granted Zambian citizenship, marriages involving a Zambian national and a foreign national, as well as birth and death registrations involving migrants.

Department of Population Studies, University of Zambia

The Department of Population Studies was established in 2011 in the School of Humanities and Social Science at the University of Zambia. It was formerly known as the Demography Division established in 1986 as a unit under

the Department of Social Development Studies with funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with the aim of providing academic training to demographers at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The Department of Population Studies also contributes to the national research agenda through ongoing work by students and faculty staff. Despite migration being one of the drivers of population, there is still limited research on migration in the national context.

Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit

Created in 1994, the DMMU is vested in the Office of the Vice President. The mandate of the DMMU is as follows:

- To put in place appropriate preparedness measures in order to manage disasters effectively and efficiently;
- To activate response mechanism for effective and timely search and rescue operations in order to save life and reduce damage to property;
- To put in place measures to restore livelihoods and other life support systems to affected communities; to mitigate the disruptive and destructive effects of hazards and all disasters in order to reduce their impact on vulnerable communities, assets and the environment;
- To put in place preventive measures in order to reduce the negative effect of hazards and strengthen the national capacity for disaster management in order to avoid the adverse impact of hazards; and
- To effectively coordinate disaster management activities through a body of procedures and practices in order to avoid duplication of efforts and resources at all levels.

The DMMU has a central and coordination role in issues of internal displacement and mitigating and preventing the displacement effects of natural and human-made disasters within the national boundaries of Zambia. Together with its sister department, the Department of Resettlement, the DMMU is also mandated to provide durable solutions to displaced persons.

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (including the Department of Social Welfare)

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services was established by Government Gazette Notice No. 836 of 2016. The mandate of the Ministry is to implement basic social protection services through provision of social assistance, protection, promotional services and regulation of non-governmental organizations for enhancement of human development among the poor and vulnerable groups. The Ministry acts together with other

stakeholders to address the protection needs of vulnerable migrants, including UASC and victims of trafficking. They are also instrumental in providing safe spaces as alternatives to detention particularly for vulnerable migrant children.

Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance derives its mandate from Part XVL of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, 2016. It is also guided by statutory and portfolio functions stipulated in Government Gazette Notice No. 76 of 2016. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for economic management to foster sustainable national development; in this regard, the Ministry of Finance is well positioned to promote migration as a component of national development and ensure that migration-related programmes are funded.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The MOFA is responsible for the formulation and administration of Zambia's foreign policy, as well as the establishment and maintenance of Zambia's international relations. The MOFA aims to effectively promote and protect Zambia's interests and maintain good international relations in order to contribute to sustainable development and national prosperity. It also oversees and provides Zambian diplomatic services to nationals abroad, and hence is key in engaging the diaspora.

Ministry of Gender

The Ministry of Gender is mandated to promote gender equality by encouraging sectors to adopt gender mainstreaming strategies in their programmes and activities. The specific functions of the Ministry outlined in Government Gazette Notice No. 836 of 2016 include gender mainstreaming, responding to GBV, ensuring gender equity and equality, providing national gender policy and spearheading women empowerment. Migration is a gendered phenomenon and migrant men and women have different circumstances and needs, and this needs to be adequately reflected in national gender policies.

Ministry of Health

The focus for the health sector is the provision of a continuum of care ranging from promotional, preventive and curative services to rehabilitative services. The mission of the Ministry of Health is to "provide equitable access to cost-effective, quality health services as close to the family as possible". The National Health Strategic Plan (2017–2021) has been developed "to improve the health status of people in Zambia in order to contribute to increased productivity and socioeconomic development". The Strategic Plan was developed in line with the National Transformative Agenda, which recognizes

the importance of the health sector in improving national productivity, and this is being done through the implementation of different strategic frameworks in various core areas of the Ministry.

The policy framework and the 2012 National Health Policy sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and is anchored on Vision 2030, the 7NDP and the National Health Strategic Plan.

Migration is a major social determinant of health, and it is important that health policy and programmes adequately take this into account. Zambia, as a member of the Malaria Elimination 8 (E8) initiative, recognizes the important role that mobility plays towards efforts in reducing the transmission of and in eliminating malaria in the country.[55] The Ministry of Health also provides port health services, whose functions include the furtherance of the provisions of the International Health Regulations.

Ministry of Higher Education

The Ministry of Higher Education's mandate is the formulation and implementation of government policy on higher education, skills development, and science technology and innovation. The Ministry, through the HELSB, provides loans and scholarships to students wishing to study locally and abroad and through the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA). In doing so, the country is able to support a number of students migrating for education purposes. The HELSB provides scholarships to Zambians wishing to study abroad, while foreign nationals planning to study in the country have access to education through the public and private universities and colleges around the country. The custodians of migration data under the Ministry of Higher Education are the Higher Education Authority (HEA), the HELSB, TEVETA, the 6 public universities and the 25 public TEVE institutions.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) is charged with the responsibility of formulating and administering policies as well as regulating the labour and employment sector in order to enhance the sector's contribution to sustainable social and economic development for the benefit of the people of

[55] See https://malariajournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12936-018-2554-4.

Zambia. The MLSS derives its mandate from Government Gazette Notice of 18th November 2016. The MLSS is responsible for the following portfolio functions:

- Developing labour and employment policies;
- Providing occupational assessment services;
- Undertaking labour and factory inspections;
- Ensuring existence of harmonious industrial relations;
- Promoting productivity in the economy; and
- Promoting comprehensive social security strategies.

The labour sector is one of the most migration sensitive, as any changes in the labour market are reflected in the labour migration trends. Sectors experiencing labour shortages tend to attract migrant workers to fill the gap, while a surplus in the labour market results in a reduction in the demand for migrant workers. The MLSS, through the national Labour Force Survey, tracks the skills flows into the country as well as the flows of migrant workers by sector. This information is critical to inform policy and planning. Furthermore, the MLSS may enter into bilateral labour agreements with other States to engage in mutually beneficial labour exchange.

Ministry of National Development Planning

The Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) derives its mandate from Government Gazette Notice No. 183 of 2012 that outlines its portfolio functions as follows: national visioning; national development planning; regional planning; census and statistics; rural development; population policy; development coordination; socioeconomic modelling and forecasting; public investment planning, project preparation and appraisal; and monitoring and evaluation.

In relation to migration, under the MNDP is the Department of Population and Development, which is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of population and development policies, plans and programmes in order to promote people-centred human development. In this regard, the Department performs the following specific functions:

1. Collect, compile and analyse demographic data for population and development in order to ensure availability of information for decision-making;

2. Initiate, coordinate and promote activities related to the development and implementation of population policies in order to foster people-centred development;
3. Manage and maintain a national population information system in order to enhance national development planning; and
4. Coordinate the integration of cross-cutting issues into development plans in order to promote equitable and responsive development.

The MNDP also houses the following statutory bodies/institutions: the Central Statistical Office; the National Economic Advisory Council; and the Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research. The Central Statistical Office conducts national surveys and censuses, which are increasingly recognizing and integrating migration variables to make available data to inform policy and programming.

National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council

The NAC was established under Act No. 10 of 2002.

The mandate of the NAC is to "coordinate and support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the multi-sectoral national HIV and AIDS response for prevention and combating the spread of HIV, STI, and TB in order to reduce personal social and economic impacts of HIV, AIDS, STI and TB". The national strategic priorities for the HIV response are enshrined in the NASF 2017–2021, a guiding document that outlines government policy and programmatic direction for the response over the five-year period. The NASF recognizes migration as a significant driver of transmission and places migrants and mobile populations as a key population on whom special focus should be placed in order to achieve the country's efforts of ending the pandemic by 2030.

Office of the Commissioner for Refugees

The COR mandate is drawn from the Refugees Act (Act No. 1 of 2017). A specialized unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the COR was established to provide protection and assistance to all asylum seekers and refugees in the country in conformity with relevant international conventions and national laws in order to contribute to their general welfare while maintaining internal security. The COR works in collaboration with UNHCR in discharging its protection mandate.

Victim Support Unit, Zambia Police Service

The Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police Service was established to ensure effective prevention, investigation and excellent service delivery when dealing with cases of GBV and in particular with femicide, property grabbing, spouse battering and sexual abuse of the girl child. Established through Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999, the Victim Support Unit is one of the units under the Community Services Directorate, which is mandated to investigate, arrest and prosecute all cases involving and committed against individuals including one's spouse, women, children and the aged. The Victim Support Unit collects information on victim-related crimes including GBV and human trafficking, in which migrants, especially migrant girls and women, are disproportionately affected.

Zambia Correctional Service

The ZCS is a national security service governed under Article 193 of the amended Constitution of Zambia (Act No. 2 of 2016). The ZCS is mandated to manage all prisons/correctional facilities in the country to ensure internal security of the nation.

The ZCS provides correctional services to migrants in detention, both those who have committed immigration violations and those with criminal charges against them, and is thus a source of data on migrants in conflict with the law.

C.4. International cooperation

Since independence, Zambia has maintained good relations with its neighbouring countries and remains an example of peace in the region and the world at large.

Zambia has been, on record, hosting thousands of refugees and asylum seekers from the spillover of conflicts in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Zambia sustains cordial relations with all its neighbours within the region and beyond.

Zambia, as a member of the United Nations and the African Union, has a good record of participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations of promoting peace in the world. Zambia also has various bilateral agreements with other like-minded States to further its domestic and foreign policy through regional and international integration and cooperation, including labour exchange protocols.

PART D: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

D.1. Main findings on current trends, migration policies and the impact of migration

D.1.1. Findings on current migration trends

Immigration: According to the 2010 census, Zambia's total population was 13,092,666 and against a total of 43,867 stock of immigrants, representing less than 1 per cent of the population. The total population grew at an average annual rate of 2.8 per cent during the 2000–2010 intercensal period. In 2010, immigrants represented 0.4 per cent as compared with 1 per cent in 2000. Generally, there were more males than females migrating. The top three countries of origin were the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Zimbabwe.

Immigrant flows: Migrant entries outnumbered exits. This is often the case, as entries also include those coming into the country for family reunification as well as returning residents. The net effect of migration was fluctuating but showed an upward trend between 2016 and 2017.

Education attainment: In terms of school attendance, the number of females was relatively higher than the number of male counterparts in the primary level of education. After the primary level, the number of females declined.

Socioeconomic status is also a tremendous factor concerning education attainment for immigrant children. It is significantly harder for children of immigrants with low socioeconomic status to be successful in terms of education for many reasons. Low socioeconomic status increases stress and the possibility of distractions. Low socioeconomic status is often associated with very low-wage jobs due to little or no education attainment. This continues to negatively affect numerous immigrant children, as they feel as though they had no choice but to abandon their educational careers (Ellrandolph, 2012).

Permits issued: Between 2013 and 2017, the Department of Immigration issued 101,792 permits. The most issued permit was the Employment Permit, which accounted for 49.4 per cent of the total permits issued in the same period.

Involuntary migration: The number of refugees and asylum seekers constituted the largest proportion of immigrant stock in 2010 (Figure 5). Between 2013 and 2017, a total of 2,533 asylum seekers and 15,933 refugees were registered in the country. The majority of the registered asylum seekers and refugees were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Besides peace as a pull factor, Zambia shares a large border area with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Emigration: Zambia largely depends on censuses, sample surveys and administrative records for migration data. There is no available data on emigration from all these sources. The data on emigration used in this report depended on estimates from international databases. The top 10 destination countries for emigrants from Zambia were South Africa, Malawi, Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom, the United States, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia, Australia and Mozambique.

The top 10 destination countries for students from Zambia were South Africa, Namibia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Malaysia, India, Canada, the Russian Federation and Botswana.

Return migration: Nearly three quarters (71%) of Zambians in the diaspora expressed interest in permanently returning to their home country, 5 per cent were not interested, while 24 per cent were undecided about returning permanently. In the National Diaspora Policy, the Government of Zambia is cognizant of the value of Zambians in the diaspora as partners for national development.

Mixed migration was discussed in terms of the following categories – irregular migrants, stranded migrants, victims of human trafficking and migrant children.

Irregular migration: Estimates or data on irregular migration flows and stocks largely depends on administrative sources relating to immigration enforcement regulations from the ZCS and the Department of Immigration. These statistics on identified irregular migrants are underestimates of irregular migration in the country. Most irregular migrant flows were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the East and Horn of Africa, Malawi and Mozambique.

Stranded migrants: Stranded migrants are among the categories of vulnerable migrants. Ethiopian nationals were the majority among the stranded migrants. Irregular migration is closely linked to stranded migrants; both phenomena pose threats to the safety and well-being of migrants.

D.1.2. Findings on migration impact

Population change: In 2010, immigrants represented 0.4 per cent of the total population as compared with 1 per cent in 2000. Western Province had the highest proportion of immigrants at 1.1 per cent, followed by Lusaka Province at 0.8 per cent.

Remittances: The costs of sending remittances to Zambia remain high and the country was ranked second among the top 10 highest cost corridors for receiving remittances in 2016 (World Bank, 2016b). From 2013 to 2017, remittance inflows outstripped outflows, which was potentially beneficial to foreign exchange in the country. In the same period, inbound remittances were less than 1 per cent of the annual GDP. Remittances are beneficial both at the micro level (as a supplementary source of household income) and at the macro level (as a source of foreign exchange for economic stability).

The primary focus should be on improving remittance legislative frameworks and strengthening the financial sector to foster competition among service providers and reduce remittance transfer costs. Target 10c of the SDGs emphasizes lowering the costs of transmitting remittances.

Social integration: As part of durable solutions, Zambia has provided local integration support to former Angolan and Rwandan refugees whose refugee status has ceased. They were issued with Residence Permits. Currently, a programme for social integration alongside Zambian nationals is underway.

Gender: Disparities were also noted in industry employment, where males were the most represented sex and females were present only in few industries such as wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and education. Low-skill occupations were dominated by female migrants.

Gender influences all aspects of the migration process, from the decision of who in the family should migrate to the employment options available in destination countries to migrant men and women. Sometimes gender roles and inequalities remain the same following migration, and sometimes they change. Since gender inequalities operate at different levels, interventions should consider accompanying work at the micro (household or community) level with broader actions at the micro and macro levels in order to increase impact. It is indispensable for any and every development intervention to take into account the different needs of women and men from the start. Employing a gender perspective helps to understand what is happening in the migration process, in order to intervene in a way that strengthens development.

Migration and human rights: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Protecting human rights is important in order to promote the social inclusion and integration of migrants, thereby enabling them to lead economically productive as well as culturally and socially enriching lives.

Health: Migrants often face heightened risks to their health due to conditions during transit and on arrival. These conditions are exacerbated when migrants lack access to health education, prevention, diagnostic and treatment services. Accurate data on the health of migrants, as well as access to culturally appropriate health services and health-related information, including on sexual and reproductive health and available services, are cornerstones of comprehensive policies tailored to specific age groups (UNICEF, 2014). The emphasis is to ensure that migration takes place in a healthy environment starting with migrants themselves in the country of origin or host country, the transit country and the destination.

Population mobility and labour migration are among the key drivers of the HIV epidemic, with migrants and mobile populations being included as one of the key populations in the national HIV response. The conditions surrounding the migration process increase migrants' vulnerability to ill health including tuberculosis.

The SRHR–HIV Knows No Borders Project launched by IOM in 2017 stands to be a good example of addressing the health needs of migrants in spaces of vulnerability.

Environment: Migration can be affected by the environment and vice versa. Extreme weather events and disasters such as floods and persistent droughts are contributing factors to internal displacement of persons.

Tourism: In the period 2013–2015, tourist arrivals in Zambia were mostly from within Africa, accounting for more than 75 per cent arrivals in all the three years.

D.1.3. Findings on migration governance

Effective migration governance can be realized if it is supported by appropriate policy and legal frameworks. Zambia has put in place policies and legislation that govern migration; some of them are discussed here.

Policy framework

The Constitution of Zambia is the supreme law of the land and is the guiding framework on how an individual becomes a Zambian citizen. It also provides for dual citizenship.

The national long-term plan Vision 2030 responds to migration in four out of seven principles, namely gender-responsive sustainable development, respect for human rights, peaceful coexistence and private–public partnership.

In the 7NDP 2017–2021, emphasis is on leaving no one behind. Migration has been mainstreamed and explicitly mentioned in Pillar 5 – "creating a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy". Linkages with migration are present in all pillars of the 7NDP.

Zambia's National Diaspora Policy sets the ground for engaging the Zambian diaspora and leveraging their contribution to national development. The Policy seeks to facilitate the reduction of remittance costs and the portability of social security benefits among other objectives. The National Diaspora Policy was developed on the premise that the diaspora has enormous potential to contribute positively to the country's development. Most Zambians in the diaspora have expressed willingness to return, and this can be a powerful factor in engaging them for national development and skills transfer.

The National Social Protection Policy mentions migrants among the vulnerable groups of people who need protection. However, migrants may not be eligible for certain social protection packages at the current time (social cash transfers, for example). Migrants are often excluded from social protection policies of their host countries, while for labour migrants, the issue of portability of social insurance is a key factor in determining their willingness and ability to return to their countries of origin upon retirement. The absence of such measures contributes to migrants' vulnerability when they return to their countries of origin.

Zambia has developed the Guidelines for Best Interests Determination for Vulnerable Child Migrants in Zambia for the purpose of establishing a formalized procedure for dealing with vulnerable children. Zambia has also developed a comprehensive action plan that identifies and maps out various stakeholders in addressing mixed and irregular migration.

National legislation

The Immigration and Deportation Act (Act No. 18 of 2010) empowers the Department of Immigration to perform immigration control functions, including regulating the immigrants who enter, remain within and exit Zambia.

The Anti-Human Trafficking Act (Act No. 11 of 2008) provides for the prohibition, prevention and prosecution of human trafficking, and for the filing of and dealing with matters related to human trafficking.

The Refugees Act (Act No. 1 of 2017) provides, among others, for the establishment of the COR and its functions; the recognition, protection and control of refugees; and the rights and responsibilities of refugees.

The Border Management and Trade Facilitation Act (Act No. 12 of 2018) provides for the coordinated border management and control for the efficient movement and clearance of goods. It also provides for agreements on one-stop border posts, among other provisions.

Regional integration and regional instruments

Regional migration is a crucial tool for countries of origin and destination to adapt to demographic trends and environmental changes.

Zambia subscribes to various regional instruments, which include, among others, the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty) (1991); the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (2009); the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees Problems in Africa (1969); the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1986); and the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Labour, Services, Right of Establishment and Residence (1998).

International instruments

In pursuing good migration governance, adherence to international standards remains fundamental. Zambia is party to various international instruments; among others, these include: the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which the fundamental rights of all human beings are embedded; the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol; the CEDAW; the 1989 CRC; and the 2003 Anti-Trafficking Protocol.

PART E: RECOMMENDATIONS

E.1. Recommendations for the Government of Zambia on the migration governance framework

Recommendation 1: Provide a national migration policy framework for comprehensive migration governance.

Zambia does not necessarily need new and separate laws on migration governance as it is party to various regional and international instruments. Furthermore, it can draw insights from the Global Compact for Migration. However, there is a need to develop a policy framework to guide the operationalization of various statutes in a comprehensive, holistic and coordinated manner. This is in line with provision of the 7NDP. However, some migration laws may require update to ensure that they are in line with international standards and Zambia's international obligations.

Recommendation 2: Establish a national coordination structure for migration governance at all relevant levels.

There is a need to put in place a national coordination mechanism at all relevant levels. This will help ensure that all relevant entities work together to embrace the whole-of-government approach in line with Principle 2 of the MiGOF, as well as SDG 17 on partnership, and the Global Compact for Migration guiding principles of whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach.

Recommendation 3: Put a national coordination mechanism and focal points in place for the coordination of migration data, including updating the Migration Profile.

There should be a continuation of the relevant established structure(s) and focal points on migration data with inclusion of all relevant data-related entities and/or institutions, with a coordinating focal point at the Central Statistical Office. This will ensure the sustainability of the Migration Profile, as well as its periodical update.

Recommendation 4: Establish an institutional coordination mechanism and implement the National Diaspora Policy.

The National Diaspora Policy unpacks various important issues around migration such as remittances, trade, access to land, portability of social security, tourism and skills transfer. There is a need to accelerate the development of an accompanying implementation plan in order to leverage these potential benefits of migration towards national development. This is also in line with the provisions of the 7NDP and the National Diaspora Policy.

Recommendation 5: Establish data-driven migration governance, which is key to unlocking real economic, social and humanitarian benefits in all dimensions of migration.

There is a need for the collection of quality migration data and a wider dissemination of evidence and facts about migration. This is important in order to give a correct and positive perspective about migration, thereby counteracting the false narratives on migration and migrants. This resonates well with Objective 17 of the Global Compact for Migration, which seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse (discussions) to shape the perceptions of migration, as outlined in Global Compact for Migration Objective 1, whose focus is on sound migration data.

Good migration governance and practice requires a stronger evidence base on migration through the collection and dissemination of detailed migration data disaggregated by age, sex, country of origin, country of previous residence, country of citizenship, education, occupation, employment status, qualifications and skills level.

The need for disaggregated migration data cannot be overemphasized, as guided by the first objective of the Global Compact for Migration. This is further amplified in the recommendations presented in section E.3 of this Migration Profile.

E.2. Recommendations on mainstreaming migration into development policies

Migration is one of the defining features of the twenty-first century and contributes significantly to all aspects of economic and social development everywhere. Although the relationship between migration and development

is increasingly recognized, it remains underexplored. Development policies and programmes can be part of a comprehensive strategy to better manage migration and make the most of its economic and social benefits (Foresti et al., 2018).

In terms of mainstreaming migration into development planning, Zambia has made some progress in this respect. These include the following:

- Mainstreaming of migration into the 7NDP and its subsequent Implementation Plan;[56]
- Development of the Facilitator's Manual, Participant's Handbook, Guidelines and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to facilitate capacity-building of first-line officials;[57] and
- Development of the UNHCR National Action Plan in accordance with the UNHCR Global Strategy – Beyond Detention 2014–2019.[58]

The following are recommended to strengthen the mainstreaming of migration into national development:

Recommendation 1: Strengthen rural economies to provide rural areas with alternatives to migration.

As observed, urbanization has increased as a result of increasing rural-to-urban movements. The Government should formulate policies that are aimed at creating and facilitating opportunities for decent work and access to other incentives, such as credit and markets where people reside, to ensure that migration will not be a necessity but will be based on an informed choice. There should be a balanced access to education, apprenticeships, finance and employment opportunities for the rural population while taking into consideration the needs and situations of vulnerable migrant population.

From an international migration perspective, the Government needs to provide incentives to retain potential migrants who would want to seek livelihood elsewhere. This is line with the guidance provided in Objective 2 of the Global Compact for Migration, minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their countries of origin.

[56] 7NDP Implementation Plan 2017–2021, Volume II. Available at https://zambia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Final%207NDP%20Implementation%20Plan%20-%209%20April_2018.pdf.
[57] See www.gfmd.org/print/pfp/ppd/5676.
[58] UNHCR Global Strategy – Beyond Detention 2014–2019 is a global strategy to support governments to end the detention of asylum seekers and refugees. For more information, see www.unhcr.org/566aa6429.pdf.

Recommendation 2: Mainstream migration into existing sectoral policies and/or plans as well as poverty reduction strategies.

A multisectoral approach is required, as many of the solutions to improving migrants' livelihood lie in the health, education, labour and other key sectors. For example, social protections in health for migrant workers, such as health insurance and a safe and healthy working environment, are part of labour laws and policies. Access to health care for migrants, especially undocumented migrants, is often regulated and/or influenced by immigration laws and policies.

Since migration has been mainstreamed into the 7NDP, a multisectoral approach is envisaged in its implementation. Zambia uses an integrated approach to national development planning. Through a top-down and bottom-up decentralized approach, plans are generated from communities and passed through the district and provincial levels and consolidated at the national level. Through this channel of planning, migration can be incorporated into planning beginning at the lowest level (i.e. the community).

Recommendation 3: Formulate policies that will promote and advance the human rights and human development aspects of migration.

Human rights are standards that recognize and protect the dignity of all human beings. According to Ms Navanethem Pillay, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: "as human mobility becomes more complex, … the need to base policy responses to migration on human rights standards becomes ever more important."[59] … "[Migrants] remain 'largely invisible', defined only in terms of what they can deliver for others, and not as individuals entitled to the full range of human rights."[60] "At its heart, migration is fundamentally about human beings."[61] This is also in line with the SDG principle of leaving no one behind.

[59] Navi Pillay, former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Migration: Human stories that mirror rising global inequalities", speech at a lead-in meeting of experts on migration organized by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Geneva, 4 September 2013. Available at www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/MigrationHRthatmirrorrisingglobalinequalities.aspx.

[60] Ibid.

[61] Ibid.

Recommendation 4: Pursue dialogues and agreements that promote labour mobility and skills exchange.

The engagements will enable virtual transfer of knowledge and know-how through information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure to support e-learning, teleconferencing and other web-based interactions.

It is a good opportunity that, at the time of writing this Migration Profile, the Government of Zambia launched the National Diaspora Policy, in which Objective (k) specifically seeks to promote knowledge and skills transfer from Zambians in the diaspora back to the country as part of their contribution to national development. Similarly, Objective 19 of the Global Compact for Migration encourages the creation of conditions for migrants and diasporas to adequately contribute to sustainable development of the country.

Recommendation 5: Fast-track the implementation of the National Diaspora Policy to leverage diaspora contributions to national development.

It is acknowledged in the National Diaspora Policy that the successful implementation of this policy requires the active involvement and participation of various stakeholders[62] and that there is a need for an effective implementation framework.

The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) indicates that beyond their labour, skills and remittances, migrants can also stimulate job creation, trade, investment, technology and knowledge transfers, in addition to social, cultural and value exchanges between origin and destination countries (CEB, 2013).

[62] Stakeholders include, among others, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the MLSS; the Ministry of Gender; the Ministry of Legal Affairs; the Ministry of Home Affairs; the Ministry of Education (including both the Ministry of General Education and the Ministry of Higher Education); the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of National Development Planning; the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry; and the Zambia Development Agency. Other stakeholders include IOM, cooperating partners, diaspora associations, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs.

Recommendation 6: Facilitate cost-effective and/or competitive measures for sending remittances, strengthen the remittance infrastructure and widely disseminate information to the diaspora community about existing remittance transfer mechanisms in Zambia.

This recommendation corresponds to Objective 20 of the Global Compact for Migration, Objective (a) of the National Diaspora Policy and Target 10.c of the SDGs.

A transition from an informal to a formal remittance system is desirable for both development and security reasons. This can be done by encouraging the entry of new legitimate operators in a given corridor and inform diaspora members about their ability to choose from among existing remittance-transfer mechanisms (IOM, 2012a).

This recommendation is in line with Objective (m) of the National Diaspora Policy, which seeks to establish a comprehensive information online portal and diaspora database to provide the Zambian diaspora with up-to-date information on government policies, regulations, procedures, programmes, investment and trade opportunities, among others.

In addition, the above recommendation shares similarity with action point (a)[63] of Objective 3 of the Global Compact for Migration, which aims at providing accurate and timely information at all stages of migration. The Zambian Department of Immigration website[64] provides adequate information on requirements for entry in Zambia. Recently achieved, the Zambia Immigration Management System (ZIMS) of the Department of Immigration has been upgraded and has been enhanced to include, among other features, the electronic[65] submission of and payment for permit applications, and the issuance of digital permits.

A one-stop information hub where the diaspora can access information about available remittance transfer options in Zambia needs to be created. It is noteworthy that such a platform would require putting in place proper security measures to prevent fraud and money laundering.

[63] Launch and publicize a centralized and publicly accessible national website to make information available on regular migration options, such as on country-specific immigration laws and policies, visa requirements, application formalities, fees and permit requirements, among others.

[64] See www.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm/.

[65] See https://eservices.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm/#/home.

E.3. Recommendations on improvements to migration statistics and the overall evidence base

Improving migration data should begin at the data generation stage, with the aim to attain accuracy, quality, consistency and timeliness. Improved migration data is critical to monitoring migration parameters and devising appropriate policies based on evidence.

The need for improved migration data is evident in the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which emphasizes "the need for reliable statistical data on international migration, including when possible on the contributions of migrants to development in both origin and destination countries". The Declaration also recognizes that the "data could facilitate the design of evidence-based policy- and decision-making in all relevant aspects of sustainable development" (UNGA, 2013). The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants commits to improved data collection and the availability of accurate and disaggregated data (UNGA, 2016).

The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has far-reaching implications for the collection of migration data. Improving migration statistics, once the exclusive domain of statisticians, has now become a priority for policymakers and planners at the national, regional and global levels (GMG, 2017b).

SDG Target 10.7 calls on countries to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of well-planned migration policies". In addition, SDG Target 17.18 emphasizes "disaggregating data by migratory status" (UNGA, 2015). The first objective of the Global Compact for Migration highlights the need "to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies" (UNGA, 2018).[66]

In view of the above, the following are recommended:

Recommendation 1: Harmonize migration data across various sources.

The mismatch in the reasons or purposes for migration as collected in stock data by the Central Statistical Office should be aligned with the reasons in flow data as collected by the Department of Immigration. Both the purpose and

[66] See https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf.

the duration of migration are important parameters of migration as they provide insights into other aspects of migration. Data on human trafficking is another category of migration which was found to have data gaps. With the foregoing, it is apparent that more needs to be done on data harmonization and validation in this area.

This recommendation is in tandem with action point (a) of Objective 1 of the Global Compact for Migration, which emphasizes implementing a comprehensive strategy for improving migration data and harmonizing methodologies for data collection, strengthening analysis and dissemination of migration-related data and indicator. Action point (i) of Objective 1 of the Global Compact for Migration similarly encourages collaboration between government institutions responsible for migration data and national statistical offices (the Central Statistical Office in this case) to produce migration-related statistics including using the administrative records for statistical purposes.

At the time of writing this Migration Profile, the Government's enactment of the Statistics Act provides for the integrated national statistical system with a mechanism for coordination, collection, management and dissemination of statistics, and the re-constitution of the Central Statistical Office as the Zambia Statistics Agency. This is the right step towards harmonization of data (including migration data), but there is a need to expedite the implementation of the Statistics Act.

Recommendation 2: Foster research and development on migration.

A solid evidence base on migration is a prerequisite for sound migration-related policy formulation. Oftentimes, the linkages between migration and development are not well known; hence, the persistent misconceptions on migration due to inadequacy and/or unavailability of evidence to give the right perspective on migration.

In line with this recommendation, the Global Compact for Migration, in action point (f) of Objective 1, talks about strengthening research and training on migration, to collect and analyse data including best practices on contribution of migrants and maximizing the value of disaggregated migration data.

Recommendation 3: Establish an information hub on migration.

The 2017 migration-related data assessment highlighted the existence of migration data but fragmented in various institutions, in non-standard formats and often not easily accessible. There is a need for a dynamic information hub with interactive and map-based interfaces where public users can access and visualize non-sensitive migration data.

Recommendation 4: Establish a data exchange mechanism.

With the observed limitations on emigration data, the Government of Zambia, through the MOFA, can pursue an intra- and intercountry initiative on migration data exchange with destination countries for Zambian emigrants. This can be an alternative for the missing stock and flow data on emigrants.

The Global Compact for Migration makes a similar call in action point (e) of Objective 1, to support the development of and collaboration between existing databases and depositories to systematically consolidate data while encouraging inter-agency collaboration and avoiding duplication.

Recommendation 5: Augment the utilization of the existing main sources of migration data.

There is a need to maximize the use of existing data sources such as population censuses, household surveys, labour force surveys and administrative sources to further the analysis of migration and demonstrate its potential.

Insights from the Global Compact for Migration action points (g) and (h) of Objective 1 recommend integrating migration-related topics into national censuses, labour force surveys and other household surveys. In this regard, Zambia has incorporated various migration-related indicators in various national surveys including the LCMS, the Labour Force Survey and the ZDHS. More importantly, there is a need to ensure that migration data is adequately generated into the upcoming 2020 national census of population and housing.

Recommendation 6: Put in place an investment case for better migration data.

The Migration Profile should be used as a basis to develop an investment case on migration (with clear dimensions of migration) that creates a compelling perspective for policymakers to move towards investing in migration data.

The development of this Migration Profile is a milestone for Zambia. It should be used as a stepping stone by all relevant migration-related data producers to ensure that the migration data collected is disaggregated by all aspects reflective of national context including sex, nationality, labour market needs, available skills, economic status, health needs, social needs, environmental needs, education, living conditions and working conditions, among others. This is in accordance with the Global Compact for Migration guidance provided in action point (j) of Objective 1.

ANNEX: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A1. Immigrant stocks in Zambia by nationality, sex and area, 2010

Country of origin	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Angola	5,574	2,831	2,743	5,436	2,756	2,680	138	75	63
Zimbabwe	5,094	2,481	2,613	2,524	1,196	1,328	2,570	1,285	1,285
Not stated*	4,579	2,363	2,216	1,342	674	668	3,237	1,689	1,548
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,150	2,128	2,022	3,010	1,562	1,448	1,140	566	574
India	3,880	2,151	1,729	134	75	59	3,746	2,076	1,670
Congo	3,092	1,548	1,544	850	452	398	2,242	1,096	1,146
Rwanda	2,381	1,212	1,169	1,495	746	749	886	466	420
United Republic of Tanzania	2,322	1,206	1,116	457	218	239	1,865	988	877
South Africa	1,574	868	706	303	165	138	1,271	703	568
Somalia	1,293	689	604	101	46	55	1,192	643	549
United Kingdom	860	456	404	193	101	92	667	355	312
Burundi	831	463	368	312	168	144	519	295	224
China	681	549	132	159	129	30	522	420	102
United States	643	305	338	127	60	67	516	245	271
Equatorial Guinea	584	331	253	462	267	195	122	64	58
Malawi	579	331	248	230	126	104	349	205	144
Iraq	331	180	151	12	7	5	319	173	146
Lebanon	325	189	136	14	8	6	311	181	130
Kenya	288	164	124	11	6	5	277	158	119
Uganda	239	158	81	22	16	6	217	142	75
Other European countries	227	129	98	42	17	25	185	112	73
Nigeria	189	148	41	12	9	3	177	139	38
Mali	174	104	70	5	4	1	169	100	69
Germany	161	81	80	21	9	12	140	72	68
Australia	139	81	58	84	51	33	55	30	25
Hong Kong SAR, China	137	119	18	24	24	–	113	95	18
Tunisia	136	72	64	11	6	5	125	66	59
Canada	135	69	66	38	16	22	97	53	44
Ghana	132	85	47	2	2	–	130	83	47

Country of origin	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Italy	126	69	57	13	8	5	113	61	52
Pakistan	123	71	52	5	5	–	118	66	52
Senegal	118	91	27	1	1	–	117	90	27
Sri Lanka	118	63	55	2	2	–	116	61	55
Mauritania	104	69	35	52	38	14	52	31	21
Egypt	100	65	35	6	4	2	94	61	33
Other Americas	96	63	33	5	1	4	91	62	29
Mozambique	93	61	32	24	16	8	69	45	24
Netherlands	88	51	37	34	19	15	54	32	22
Other Asia and Oceania	87	47	40	10	3	7	77	44	33
Philippines	85	44	41	6	3	3	79	41	38
Ireland	85	36	49	17	9	8	68	27	41
Botswana	75	33	42	12	7	5	63	26	37
Ethiopia	70	36	34	5	5	–	65	31	34
Greece	70	47	23	10	8	2	60	39	21
Japan	69	32	37	5	2	3	64	30	34
Sudan	67	38	29	7	7	–	60	31	29
Namibia	61	36	25	19	12	7	42	24	18
Nepal	58	42	16	–	–	–	58	42	16
Other Africa	56	31	25	–	–	–	56	31	25
Bangladesh	56	30	26	1	1	–	55	29	26
Denmark	56	33	23	15	12	3	41	21	20
New Zealand	46	28	18	25	17	8	21	11	10
France	46	28	18	4	3	1	42	25	17
Poland	45	31	14	9	6	3	36	25	11
Liberia	44	26	18	–	–	–	44	26	18
Republic of Korea	44	24	20	7	4	3	37	20	17
Romania	43	26	17	2	1	1	41	25	16
Russian Federation	40	17	23	6	2	4	34	15	19
Portugal	39	20	19	10	5	5	29	15	14
Cameroon	37	21	16	1	1	–	36	20	16
Sweden	37	21	16	2	1	1	35	20	15
Sierra Leone	34	23	11	2	1	1	32	22	10
Switzerland	34	18	16	12	5	7	22	13	9
Togo	33	23	10	1	1	–	32	22	10

Country of origin	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	32	20	12	1	1	–	31	19	12
Belgium	32	16	16	6	2	4	26	14	12
Lesotho	28	25	3	1	1	–	27	24	3
Mauritius	27	11	16	–	–	–	27	11	16
Indonesia	27	18	9	–	–	–	27	18	9
Thailand	26	12	14	–	–	–	26	12	14
Malta	26	13	13	3	2	1	23	11	12
Gabon	24	20	4	–	–	–	24	20	4
Guinea	24	13	11	3	2	1	21	11	10
Eswatini	24	9	15	9	1	8	15	8	7
Brazil	23	14	9	–	–	–	23	14	9
Cyprus	22	13	9	–	–	–	22	13	9
Finland	22	8	14	–	–	–	22	8	14
Spain	22	15	7	2	2	–	20	13	7
Comoros	21	8	13	–	–	–	21	8	13
Yemen	20	15	5	5	3	2	15	12	3
Israel	18	10	8	–	–	–	18	10	8
Madagascar	17	9	8	1	1	–	16	8	8
Austria	17	10	7	7	5	2	10	5	5
Norway	17	6	11	3	–	3	14	6	8
Côte d'Ivoire	16	11	5	–	–	–	16	11	5
Yugoslavia[67]	16	10	6	–	–	–	16	10	6
Bhutan	15	8	7	–	–	–	15	8	7
Libya	14	7	7	4	2	2	10	5	5
Turkey	12	7	5	–	–	–	12	7	5
Mexico	11	4	7	3	2	1	8	2	6
Colombia	10	5	5	1	1	–	9	4	5
Chile	9	6	3	–	–	–	9	6	3
Bulgaria	9	4	5	–	–	–	9	4	5
Hungary	8	4	4	1	1	–	7	3	4
Central African Republic	7	6	1	–	–	–	7	6	1

[67] The data was collected under the former name Yugoslavia. It is important to acknowledge that the former Yugoslavia is now divided into independent States of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

Country of origin	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Afghanistan	7	4	3	–	–	–	7	4	3
Kuwait	7	5	2	–	–	–	7	5	2
Malaysia	7	4	3	–	–	–	7	4	3
Singapore	7	4	3	1	–	1	6	4	2
Albania	7	2	5	–	–	–	7	2	5
Bahrain	6	1	5	–	–	–	6	1	5
Fiji	6	2	4	1	1	–	5	1	4
Jordan	6	4	2	–	–	–	6	4	2
Syrian Arab Republic	6	6	–	2	2	–	4	4	-
United Arab Emirates	6	3	3	–	–	–	6	3	3
Jamaica	6	3	3	1	1	–	5	2	3
Czechoslovakia[68]	6	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	2
Algeria	5	2	3	2	–	2	3	2	1
Cabo Verde	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
Morocco	5	3	2	–	–	–	5	3	2
Oman	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	-
Saudi Arabia	5	2	3	–	–	–	5	2	3
Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Viet Nam	5	2	3	–	–	–	5	2	3
Guyana	5	1	4	–	–	–	5	1	4
Paraguay	5	4	1	–	–	–	5	4	1
Burkina Faso	4	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	3	1	1	–	1	3	3	–
Cambodia	4	3	1	1	1	–	3	2	1
Uruguay	4	2	2	–	–	–	4	2	2
Luxembourg	3	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	1
Chad	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–
Niger	2	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–
Myanmar	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–

[68] The data was captured under the former name Czechoslovakia. It should be noted that the former Czechoslovakia is now divided into two independent States of Czechia and Slovakia.

Country of origin	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Papua New Guinea	2	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–
Benin	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mongolia	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Barbados	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dominican Republic	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
El Salvador	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Total	**43,867**	**23,310**	**20,557**	**17,834**	**9,163**	**8,671**	**26,033**	**14,147**	**11,886**

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2012b.

Table A2. Percentage distribution of international migrants in Zambia by country of origin and sex, 2017

Rank	Country of origin	Total		Male		Female	
		Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%
1	Zimbabwe	17,013	20.45	8,757	10.53	8,256	9.92
2	India	14,164	17.03	7,611	9.15	6,553	7.88
3	Congo	13,238	15.91	5,771	6.94	7,467	8.98
4	Malawi	10,943	13.15	4,905	5.90	6,038	7.26
5	United Republic of Tanzania	7,563	9.09	4,074	4.90	3,489	4.19
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,642	6.78	3,208	3.86	2,435	2.93
7	Angola	3,632	4.37	2,433	2.92	1,199	1.44
8	Burundi	2,317	2.79	1,158	1.39	1,158	1.39
9	Mozambique	2,026	2.44	469	0.56	1,557	1.87
10	Philippines	1,465	1.76	1,079	1.30	386	0.46
11	South Africa	1,420	1.71	845	1.02	575	0.69
12	Rwanda	923	1.11	–	0.00	923	1.11
13	Turkey	572	0.69	572	0.69	–	0.00
14	Namibia	529	0.64	–	0.00	529	0.64
15	Lebanon	386	0.46	386	0.46	–	0.00

Rank	Country of origin	Total		Male		Female	
		Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%	Number of migrants	%
16	Bangladesh	377	0.45	377	0.45	–	0.00
17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	367	0.44	367	0.44	–	0.00
18	United Kingdom	360	0.43	360	0.43	–	0.00
19	Kenya	250	0.30	250	0.30	–	0.00
	Total	**83,187**	**100.00**	**42,622**	**51.24**	**40,565**	**48.76**

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

Table A3. Employed international migrants in Zambia by sex, area and occupation, 2017

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Service and sales workers	13,670	8,729	4,940	836	656	181	12,834	8,074	4,760
Craft and related trade workers	4,588	4,588	–	658	658	–	3,930	3,930	–
Professionals	2,494	2,026	468	803	803	–	1,691	1,222	468
Elementary workers	1,884	1,450	433	1,884	1,450	433	–	–	–
Managers	1,636	1,636	–	360	360	–	1,276	1,276	–
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,555	1,555	–	652	652	–	903	903	–
Technicians	1,239	1,239	–	490	490	–	749	749	–
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	973	973	–	–	–	–	973	973	–
Clerical support workers	493	493	–	–	–	–	493	493	–
Total	**28,532**	**22,689**	**5,841**	**5,683**	**5,069**	**614**	**22,849**	**17,620**	**5,228**

Source: Central Statistical Office, 2017.

Table A4. Refugees registered by sex, 2013–2017

Country of origin	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%	Number of refugees	%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,166	38.70	6,832	42.88	12,998	81.58
Burundi	756	4.74	1,241	7.79	1,997	12.53
Somalia	304	1.91	394	2.47	698	4.38
Rwanda	82	0.51	94	0.59	176	1.10
Turkey	12	0.08	9	0.06	21	0.13
Ethiopia	2	0.01	6	0.04	8	0.05
Eritrea	1	0.01	5	0.03	6	0.04
Uganda	3	0.02	3	0.02	6	0.04
Congo	2	0.01	3	0.02	5	0.03
Palestinian Territories	2	0.01	3	0.02	5	0.03
Syrian Arab Republic	2	0.01	3	0.02	5	0.03
Sudan	1	0.01	3	0.02	4	0.03
South Africa	2	0.01	1	0.01	3	0.02
Zimbabwe	–	0.00	1	0.01	1	0.01
Total	**7,335**	**46.00**	**8,598**	**54.00**	**15,933**	**100.00**

Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Table A5. Male asylum seekers by asylum determination status, January–June 2017

Country of origin	Final rejection of claim	Legal status ceased	Pending appeal	Pending appeal review	Pending assessment	Pending interview	Pending review	Recognized on first instance	Refugee status determination case closed	Total male
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	54	1	62	98	470	1,166	56	1,907
Burundi	1	–	66	–	40	97	186	364	5	759
Somalia	–	2	21	–	7	19	31	199	5	284
Rwanda	–	–	12	–	–	2	8	1	4	27
Turkey	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	–	9
Eritrea	1	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	8
Sierra Leone	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	8
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	5
Uganda	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	4
Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Ethiopia	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Angola	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
South Sudan	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Zambia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Grand total	**2**	**3**	**160**	**1**	**113**	**228**	**698**	**1,740**	**74**	**3,019**

Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Table A6. Female asylum seekers by asylum determination status, January–June 2017

Country of origin	Pending appeal	Pending assessment	Pending interview	Pending review	Recognized on first instance	Refugee status determination case closed	Total female
Democratic Republic of the Congo	36	58	77	377	1,059	53	1,660
Burundi	19	5	30	43	140	2	239
Somalia	5	5	4	20	112	2	148
Rwanda	5	–	–	4	3	4	16
Turkey	–	–	–	3	4	–	7
Zambia	1	–	4	–	–	1	6
Eritrea	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
Congo	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Sierra Leone	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
Uganda	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Ethiopia	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ukraine	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Zimbabwe	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Grand total	**71**	**68**	**122**	**448**	**1,320**	**63**	**2,092**

Source: COR, proGres database (accessed 30 July 2018).

Table A7. Nationalities of irregular migrants identified in Zambia, 2017

Rank	Nationality	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Congolese (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	128	16	144	36.4
2	Ethiopian	51	–	51	12.9
3	Tanzanian	44	2	46	11.6
4	Malawian	29	–	29	7.3
5	Ugandan	16	1	17	4.3
6	Mozambican	17	–	17	4.3
7	Zimbabwean	15	1	16	4.0
8	Nigerian	9	4	13	3.3
9	Burundian	8	1	9	2.3
10	Chinese	8	–	8	2.0
11	South African	2	6	8	2.0
12	Somalian	4	3	7	1.8
13	Rwandese	7	–	7	1.8
14	Zambian	5	2	7	1.8
15	Angolan	2	1	3	0.8

Rank	Nationality	Male	Female	Total	%
16	Egyptian	3	–	3	0.8
17	Kenyan	3	–	3	0.8
18	Bulgarian	2	–	2	0.5
19	Gambian	2	–	2	0.5
20	Bolivian	2	–	2	0.5
21	Eritrean	1	–	1	0.3
22	Namibian	1	–	1	0.3
	Total	**359**	**37**	**396**	**100.0**

Source: ZCS administrative administrative records of migrants in prison (accessed 30 July 2018).

Notes:

- There were three female juveniles among the Congolese nationals.
- Zambians are those foreign nationals who indicate that they are Zambians.

Table A8. Types of permit issued, 2013–2017

Permit type issued	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
Employment	11,393	10,546	9,020	10,468	8,892	50,319	49.4
Temporary Employment	6,126	4,068	6,118	6,005	3,619	19,818	19.5
Temporary	3,515	5,029	2,557	2,917	2,760	6,275	6.2
Study	1,007	1,952	696	1,162	1,133	5,950	5.8
Residence	1,374	1,128	781	816	865	4,964	4.9
Visiting	686	1,031	1,062	1,102	1,064	4,945	4.9
Investor	603	655	528	585	476	2,847	2.8
Cross Border	804	572	215	162	112	1,865	1.8
Spouse	265	339	371	544	239	1,758	1.7
Diplomatic	264	417	387	361	106	1,535	1.5
Transit	204	355	295	305	355	1,514	1.5
Asylum Seekers	–	–	–	2	–	2	0.0
Grand total	**26,241**	**26,092**	**22,030**	**24,429**	**19,621**	**101,792**	**100.0**

Source: Department of Immigration, CIS database (accessed 30 July 2018).

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